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## FIRST EDITION

### HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Bills Read in Place Yesterday.

Passage of Dixmont and House of Refuge Appropriations.

Water Bill Postponed Till Next Week.

Five Dollars for a Free Pass.

Sealer of Weights and Measures for Erie.

Railroad Managers Talk To-Night.

Senator Scott to Decide the District Attorneyship To-Day.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions for, and remonstrance against, the repeal of the Local Option law, were presented by Messrs. Rutan, Chalfant and Cooper.

Bills were read in place as follows:

By Mr. McClure, To pay the canvassers of the State election.

By Mr. Waream, Compelling informers under the License law to prosecute.

By Mr. Fitch, Empowering clergymen and others authorized to join parties in marriage, to administer oaths to the parties and attending witnesses.

Mr. Graham obtained the use of the Senate chamber for to-morrow evening to hear railroad managers on corporation taxes.

A number of bills passed the second reading.

Several notaries public were confirmed.

John B. Ruth, of Erie, was confirmed as Sealer of Weights and Measures at Erie.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the public calendar.

Mr. Cross had the General Appropriation bill postponed. Several appropriations were laid aside, as members wanted more light on them.

The Dixmont and House of Refuge appropriation went through, as reported.

Mr. Hays had the Water bill postponed till next Tuesday.

Bills were read in place as follows:

By Mr. Christy, Authorizing courts to appoint police justices.

By Mr. Josephs, To provide a fine of five dollars for issuing free passes.

By Mr. Newmyer, Fixing the time for the commencement of the terms of Supreme Court and other law judges.

By Mr. Bates, Repealing Crawford county Law Library act.

Mr. Newmyer read the following:

That the resignation of a member of either branch of the Legislature shall not be conclusive unless the same shall have been previously acted upon by the House of which he is a member, and accepted by a vote of two-thirds.

Also, that any person who shall directly or indirectly, by offer or promise of money or position, or shall in any way attempt to corrupt legislators, members of council, or city, county or borough officers, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, with a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court.

Strenuous exertions are being made to obtain the pardon of Lottie Lamont. A delegation is here this morning.

District Attorneyship to be Settled To-day.

Senator Scott arrived here this evening and has been in close conference with the Allegheny delegation. He will remain here until six o'clock to-morrow, before which time he promises to settle the District Attorneyship.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1874.

FIRE WITH FATAL RESULT.

A fire last night at 211 Washington street, occupied mainly by H. Milliman, pork and lard dealer, caused the loss of about $35,000. A man, who slept in the rear room of the first floor, was burned to death.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The dissenters from the Episcopal Church, yesterday organized the first congregation of the Reformed body. By-laws were adopted in conformity with the requirements of the State statute, providing for a vestry of nine trustees, for a church committee and ladies' committee, to invite membership from persons not connected with other denominations, and for a clerk and treasurer. Resolutions were then offered to counteract the impression that the Reformed Episcopal Church is chiefly for those who have been heretofore Episcopalians, and making known that all Evangelical Christians, irrespective of prior associates, are equally eligible to hold office in society and are cordially invited to cast in their lot. Bishop Cummins wanted the new church called the "Church of the Savior," but the name finally adopted unanimously, was the First Reformed Episcopal church of New York. In the discussion of the name, a majority of the members disfavored any selection which might lead to the naming of the churches of the new sect after the Saints.

Bishop Cummins was this night appointed pastor of the First Reformed Episcopal church of this city.

GOODRICH MURDER—STATEMENT OF KATE STODDARD.

Lizzie King, *alias* Kate Stoddard, now in the Brooklyn jail, charged with the murder of Charles Goodrich, in March, 1873, publishes a long statement of what she knows about the tragedy. She says that on the night of Goodrich's death she retired early, leaving him reading a paper in the dining room. She slept over two hours, when she was awakened by the report of a pistol. She dressed and ran down stairs and found Goodrich lying on the floor with his pistol-revolver near his feet. She thought he had committed suicide, but subsequent developments led her to believe that possibly he might have been murdered. According to her story, no confession of the murder was ever made by her to the police. Roscoe she knows nothing of, and as to Lucetie Myers, she never saw her until she appeared as a witness in the case.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—In the House this morning, the House bill to provide for at least two examinations of county examiners each year, and as much oftener as the Probate Judges may deem it necessary, was passed.

In the Senate, the Senate bill authorizing commissioners to require persons confined in jail for non-payment of fines and costs to perform hard labor until such fines and costs are paid, was passed.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—In the House this afternoon, the following bills passed: Senate bill attaching a penalty to violations of the law regulating rates of transportation by railroad companies; House bill to exempt from execution or seizure any fund set apart by benevolent associations or societies for families of deceased members; House bill to make it a cause for change of venue for the attorney of either party to be a law partner of the justice before whom a case is for trial; Senate bill to authorize County Commissioners to widen or deepen ditches. A resolution to adjourn from March 16th to December 1st, 1875 was defeated.

## CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion—One Death—Binghampton Without Water.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., March 10.—A boiler at the city water works exploded this morning, killing the engineer and demolishing the boiler house. The city is now without water, and the Mayor has called a meeting of the Common Council to appoint a special patrol to guard against fires. It will take twenty-four hours to clear away the wreck of the explosion and get the remaining boilers at work.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The steamer Edgar Stuart has been released.

Several prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

The steamer Edgar Stuart has been seized upon a libel for seamens' wages.

It is said that General Concha will succeed Jovellar as Captain General of Cuba.

A furious snow storm prevails in England, in some places accompanied by lightning.

The steamers City of Baltimore and Spain, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The citizens of Dayton, Ohio, will give Minister Schenck a public banquet on his arrival home.

The snow blockade on the Central Pacific is quite broken, and trains are passing east and west on time.

The Kansas Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. About one hundred and fifty bills were passed during the session.

The President yesterday nominated George P. White to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and James Cory at San Francisco.

The feeders in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* office having struck for an increase of wages when the first edition was put on the press, they were promptly discharged and girls now do the work at the wages paid to men.

## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his prayer, said an honored son of this great people lies dead among us, and besought Divine Providence to be gracious to the shadowed household of the deceased and the bereaved family where his remains lie; that the nation might bow beside its deceased son and be chastened with humility and reverence before Almighty God.

Mr. CONKLING, after speaking of the life and character of the late ex-President Fillmore, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret of the death of Millard Fillmore, formerly Chief Magistrate of the United States and Vice President, and that the committee of three Senators be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. FENTON seconded the resolution, Mr. Hamlin advocated it, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. OGLESBY presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of his State, asking the passage of a law to prevent unjust discrimination in charges by railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. HOWE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin for the improvement of water communication between the East and West. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported and recommended the passage of a bill declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of the Pacific Railroad acts of 1864 and 1865, that for the construction of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, lands and bonds were granted for 100 miles next the Missouri river, and not more, and prohibiting the issuance of bonds or patents for lands for any extension of said road, or of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in excess of one hundred miles next to the Missouri river. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the committee investigating the District of Columbia affairs, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out "one thousand" and insert "five thousand."

Pending discussion on Mr. Hamlin's amendment the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the Sumner cattle duty resolution, which were read.

Mr BOUTWELL said the state of his health was such that he must ask the Senate to excuse him from further service on the Joint Committee to investigate the District of Columbia affairs.

Mr. THURMAN hoped the Senator would not press the request, but Mr. Boutwell insisted and he was excused.

The CHAIR appointed as the committee to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore, Messrs. Fenton, Hamlin and Bayard. Mr. Pease was appointed an additional member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the House bill to provide for the issuing and securing commissions to postmasters appointed by the President. Passed.

The bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency was then taken up, and Mr. LOGAN, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, who delivered a lengthy argument in favor of free banking on the national banking system.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SHERWOOD presented the memorial of the President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, protesting against Mr. Frelinghuysen's bill regulating suffrage in Utah.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, presented a resolution of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri appealing to Congress to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by ample appropriations; also remonstrating against the appropriation of public lands to aid private schemes or corporations, and recommending that the proceeds of such sales be given to the States for the school fund.

Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to compel West Virginia to recommend and pay the portion of the one hundred millions at the time of the separation and organization of West Virginia.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to make a thorough investigation into the facts connected with Indian contracts. Adopted.

Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, modified the statement which he had made in his speech last week, and in which he had been understood as asserting that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended an increase of taxation to the amount of $42,000,000. He had merely meant to convey the idea that that was the inference which he had drawn from the secretary's letter, in December last, to the Committee on Ways and Means. He made the explanation at the request of the Secretary. He (Roberts) was not authorized by the Secretary to make any statement different from the letter (which he read) which was submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means in December, relative to increased taxation.

Mr. MCKEE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the apportionment of Wyoming Territory for legislative purposes. Passed.

Mr. FORT, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the needless slaughter of buffaloes within the Territories. After discussion the bill passed.

Messrs. Dawes and Cox were excused from serving on the committee to attend Mr. Fillmore's funeral, and Messrs. Swann and Bass were appointed in their place.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Beck.

Mr. BECK re-asserted the correctness of the statement made by him and disputed by Mr. Garfield, in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year, and said that the appropriations were three hundred and nineteen millions dollars, to which was to be added forty-five million dollars extra for the navy, while the estimates only amounted to three hundred and eight millions; so that the appropriations for the year were fifteen millions more than the estimates. He also said that the expenses of the current year were in excess of the preceding year. He asserted that the appropriations for 1873 were three hundred and one millions, including one hundred and fifty-four millions for the sinking fund, for interest on the public debt, and all other items, and that the appropriations for 1873-3 were two hundred and ninety-nine millions, including one hundred and fifty-nine millions for the sinking fund, etc. This left one hundred and forty millions as the appropriations for the regular service of 1873-3, excluding the sinking fund, etc., while the appropriations for the regular service of 1873-4, excluding the same items, were one hundred and seventy-two millions, or thirty-two millions more than for 1873-3. He said he had demonstrated beyond the chance of mistake, that the sinking fund was included in all the figures given for the expenditures of every year since 1870, and said that Mr. Dawes had done wrong in taking back, at the request of Mr. Garfield, what he had said in regard to the sinking fund. He had no doubt that Mr. Dawes was glad to be relieved by Mr. Garfield in order to shield his property and the newspapers had taken it up and shown how the gentleman from Massachusetts had been slandering his own party, and the gentleman from Ohio was again the hero of the hour; while the facts were, and the books showed, that the original statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts was true.

Mr. DAWES said that gentleman from Kentucky did not quite do him justice. He (Dawes) had admitted on the floor of the House that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) was correct. He had since examined the figures, and was still of opinion that the gentleman from Ohio was correct, with this exception, that the gentleman from Ohio had accidentally stated the sinking fund to be forty-three millions, while it was only forty-two millions. He therefore was glad of the correction. He did not think, however, that the gentleman from Ohio was correct in his other statement, in regard to his comparison of expenditures from year to year. The gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) was correct in that respect, and while he (Dawes) should be glad to have the other way, he insisted on the figures did not carry that gentleman out in regard to the sinking fund.

Mr. BECK denounced the Sanborn contracts, the law for which he said had been engineered by Mr. Garfield, and then passed to the question of unexpended balances, and charged that officials were withholding the seventy-two millions of unexpended balances, and drawing them from the Treasury of Congress and against law. He said that three hundred and nineteen millions had been appropriated for the current fiscal year, and that that amount was in excess thirty millions over the preceding year, and of a still larger sum over the year before that, and that the expenditures had been increasing every year from 1871 up.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that if he were convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury had allowed money to be drawn from the Treasury on these unexpended balances in violation of law, he would introduce to-morrow a resolution for his impeachment. He (Butler), however, proposed to explain the circumstances, and to argue that the law had not been violated. Referring to Mr. Beck's intimation about the Sanborn contracts, he said he did not know who had engineered that bill. If it was the gentleman from Ohio, (Garfield), that gentleman had not not done badly in that respect. He had seen in the newspapers a remark that he (Butler) had engineered it. They did him the honor of overrunch. If he had engineered that bill in the interest of Sanborn, he would have seen to it that Sanborn should have got the contract first. He had examined his voluminous correspondence sent to the House on the subject, and his own (Butler's) name was almost the only name of a member which did not appear in it. He had never contemplated that Sanborn should have a contract, and did not know anything of it until after Sanborn had got it. If Sanborn had asked him about taking the contract, he would have advised him against it, because there were enough enemies, thousands upon them, who would insist that he had done wrong; that he would be abused in the newspapers, and that if he was sensitive at all he would never get money enough to compensate him. But he had not asked his advice. The administration had been attacked in this matter by the corrupt press, egged on and paid by the very men who had cheated the government out of its taxes. He was not going to the history of the law and the reasons for giving out such a contract. The object was to ascertain the cases of delinquent taxes due from railroads, from whisky dealers and from the heirs of rich successors. Among other things, the Erie Railroad had been brought to look for half a million back taxes.

Mr. FOSTER asked Mr. Butler how much had been collected from the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. BUTLER replied that none of it has been collected yet, because the Erie Railroad Company had set the newspapers on Sanborn in order to get the law repealed, and to get up a row in Congress over it till the time for collecting these delinquent taxes had run out.

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Butler whether he supposed that he (Beck) had referred to him in connection with the Sanborn contract.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means. On the contrary, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for giving me an opportunity of stating what I could not otherwise have stated.

Mr. BECK—I certainly have never connected the gentleman from Massachusetts with such contracts, for if there is anything on earth that is apparent, it is that these contracts, from their inception to the present time, are bogus and corruption.

Mr. BUTLER—Precisely! "Corrupt," as I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury was fraudulent in spending these balances. It is easy to say "corrupt." If you will show me anybody who has been called upon to pay taxes that he did not owe, I will beg his pardon and beg the pardon of the gentleman from Kentucky, and that will be hard enough. [Laughter.] I stand here, not to be frightened by hard words on the matter. If any man can controvert one single word of what I have said, I will be ready to meet him anywhere, under any responsibility.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether it would not have been more in consistence with republican institutions and a Republican administration to have removed the officers who failed to do their duty, and put in their stead good men who would have executed the law, so as not to necessitate any such proceedings.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the question was, in effect, whether it would not be better for everybody to do his own duty. He (Butler) did. It was; but these direct taxes had been concealed, and never would have been collected but for the efforts of the contractor.

Mr. FOSTER, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said he had offered a resolution under which the report about the Sanborn contract had been made. He was also authorized by the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to repeal that law. He undertook to say that three-fourths of all the collections made under those contracts would have been made by the ordinary internal revenue officers.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, related the case of George W. Williams & Co., of Hartford, who had, under pressure, paid back taxes under this Sanborn contract, although the Solicitor and Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided, both before and after, that they were not liable for those taxes. The law might be just, but the execution of it was infamous. It was black-mailing.

Mr. BUTLER was glad to have one case specified; and what was it? It was the case of a patent medicine dealer, who had not paid his taxes, but who, after having had time to take counsel, paid them under these contracts. It had not been charged that any penalties had been inflicted. Where was the infamy in that? He (Butler) failed to see it. If the tax had been wrongfully paid, it could have been returned by the Secretary of the Treasury, but this firm had never applied for it. He supposed they had not got over their scare yet.

Mr. DAWES protested against this discussion.

Voices—"Let it go on."

Mr. FOSTER said that the effect of the law had been that, instead of these contracts assisting revenue officers in the discovery of back taxes, revenue officers had been assisting them, for which they (the contractors) had received $213,000. A large amount of taxes had been collected by two men—one of them Simmons, the then Supervisor for Massachusetts, and the other Hawley, of New York. One of these gentlemen had been since indicted, and would probably go to the penitentiary, while the other had been promoted to the Collectorship of Boston. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER expressed the wish that five hundred Sanborns could be let out on the rascals who had been defrauding the government, and then Congress would not be obliged to tax the poor man's tea and coffee and watches. There were still fifteen millions of these derelict taxes uncollected, and Sanborn only wanted to be let loose on them.

Mr. FOSTER made some further remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Butler as an attorney for Sanborn.

Mr. BUTLER denied that he was Sanborn's attorney. He had never been retained in a case by him, but he had hoped to be, and he would give his best services very cheap in helping to get taxes out of these railroad companies. In retort to Mr. Foster's allusion, he said that at one time God came down from heaven to punish a misstatement, and that was not because a man had as d what was not true, but only because he had kept back part of it.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, denounced the system of spies and informers and special agents. It looked to him as if the Treasury Department was run for their benefit, instead of their acting for the benefit of the Treasury Department. He would bid the Committee on Ways and Means God speed in their efforts to repeal the law.

Mr. DAWES regarded the whole discussion as premature, and expressed his amazement that his colleague (Butler) had rushed into debate and had insisted on discussing the merits of the Sanborn contracts, when his name had been in no manner connected with it, except by the public press. As his colleague had proclaimed that he had no regard for the public press, he would have been willing to wait till the matter came regularly before the House. He denounced the policy of farming out the revenue. The effect of it was corrupting.

Mr. ROBERTS, of New York, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed himself to the same effect. The county, he said, did not want such "blood money."

Mr. PHELPS denied how, as an executor of an estate, he had been called upon to pay tax on the residuary estate before the matter had been settled up, and how he had to estimate what the amount might be—about $15,000—under the anxiety of these contracts, whose position he (Butler) now took at the time, to collect the money in order to get fifty per cent.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, denounced the Sanborn contracts as disgraceful to the government.

Mr. COX—And to the Republican party.

Mr. RANDALL said he had opposed in the passage of the measure under which the Sanborn contracts were given, and would detail, at the proper time, some of its history. These officers had exercised their tyranny in Philadelphia in a manner that even the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) would hardly defend.

Mr. BUTLER—If it was bad I will not defend it.

Mr. PHELPS said that on looking over the report of the Secretary on those Sanborn contracts, he found right below the item with which he had a personal connection, and which he had detailed to the House, similar items in regard to the estates of two other distinguished men in New York, Wm. Curtis Noyes and F. Edmund Penfold, and he presumed that the circumstances in those cases were similar to the case that had occurred within his own experience.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed his astonishment that Mr. Beck had connected his name with the Sanborn contracts, and he proceeded to give the history of the law under which the contracts were made. It was this: A proposition had been made to the Committee on Appropriations to add to the Legislative Appropriation bill a clause empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts for the collection of unpaid taxes. He had taken that clause himself to Mr. Boutwell and asked whether he desired to have it put into the law. Mr. Boutwell had dissented from it and expressed his disbelief in the policy of it. The committee, however, did report the clause, and the House unanimously rejected it, and the bill passed the House containing it. The bill came back from the Senate with that clause in it, and the Committee on Appropriations reconsidered it to be disagreed to, and it was struck out. Subsequently, in conference committee, the Senate conferees were strong and resolved in their determination to keep that clause in. Finding that the Senate conferees would not yield, the House conferees undertaken to obviate its objections by putting into the law that no contracts should be given to collect taxes under that arrangement unless a statement was first filed under oath, setting forth exactly the companies, corporations or individuals owing the taxes, etc. That was the only condition on which the House conferees would agree to the clause. He knew of no fact or fraud or act that had been more persistently insisted on by one body and opposed by the other, than that. It was therefore gross injustice to say that he had engineered the measure, or that any member of the Appropriation Committee had engineered it.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to reply to Mr. Beck on the subject of estimates and appropriations, and as to whether the sinking fund was or was not included in certain figures, he asserting one position and Mr. Beck the opposite. He (Garfield) was right without question.

Without the question being elucidated to the satisfaction of either gentleman, or being made very plain to the committee, the committee rose.

The SPEAKER announced that Messrs. Wheeler and Tyner having asked to be excused from service on the committee to attend the Fillmore obsequies, he had appointed in their places Messrs. MacDougal and Saylor, of Indiana, and that Mr. Bass would act as chairman of the committee.

The House adjourned.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1874.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

*For the Upper Lake region and south over the Ohio Valley and Missouri, clear weather, low temperature and fresh to brisk northwest to northeast winds.*

For New England, brisk and occasionally high north to west winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light snow will prevail. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, fresh to very brisk northwest to northeast winds and partly cloudy weather, with increasing cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States, for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather. The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will fall.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 10, 1874—10:40 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Ther | Wind. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo, Ill. | 44 | N. E. | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati, O. | 33 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 30 | N. | Clear. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 21 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Leavenworth, Ks. | 39 | N. E. | Clear. |
| Louisville, Ky. | 39 | N. | Clear. |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 48 | N. E. | Cloudy. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 42 | N. | Light rain. |
| Omaha, Neb. | 18 | N. | Clear. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 33 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 35 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Chicago, Ills. | 26 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Indianapolis | 31 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Ft. Gibson | 40 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Shreveport, La. | 64 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Lacrosse, Wis. | 23 | N. W. | Clear. |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 16 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Yankton, D. T. | 20 | Calm. | Fair. |
| Ft. Sully | 18 | N. E. | Cloudy. |

## CRIMES.

Investigating a Fort Wayne Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 10, 1874.

Edward Ballauff is now on trial charged with burning the drug store of A. C. Kirl. Most of the evidence was taken to-day. Ballauff admits that he set the building on fire at the instance of Kirl; that Kirl had importuned him to fire the building several times, and had promised to give Ballauff one hundred dollars for so doing. Kirl had a heavy insurance on the store. The case will be concluded to-morrow.

Suicide of an Old Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., March 10, 1874.

A man named Briggs, aged sixty-five, living a few miles west of this place, committed suicide by shooting himself to-day. Insanity is assigned as the cause.

Jail Breaking at Laramie.

LARAMIE, W. T., March 9,—Last night, about eight o'clock, the prisoners in the penitentiary here surprised and overpowered the guard, took the keys and opened the cell doors of several others, and nine of them escaped, taking three horses with them. Officers and soldiers are in pursuit, but up to noon to day none of them have been recaptured.

Journalistic.

Since the sale of the Philadelphia *Age* to Morwitz & Co., about the first of the year, the public has waited patiently to see what changes and improvements the new management would introduce. Until Monday morning last, it was the same old *Age*. The issue for that date, however, was hardly recognizable, as the form of the paper was quarto instead of folio, the typographical appearance was revolutionized, a new head was put on, and a number of illustrations were given. It is now called the *Illustrated New Age*, is clearly printed from beautiful type, is much improved in every respect, and is the largest paper published in the City of Homes. If the programme announced at the head of its editorial columns is carried out, and it shall "combine all the advantages of a live daily newspaper with those of a journal interesting to all pursuits of life, social and domestic, and made attractive by illustrations," there is no doubt that the *Age* will soon take the lead among its city contemporaries, and gain a wide circulation.

The New York *Graphic* has entered upon its second year, with, it is announced, the most gratifying prospects. While the paper has not in every instance come up to the promises of the publishers, and the anticipations of the public, at least in the way of illustrations, its general success has been marked and gratifying. Its editorial conduct has in the main been judicious and able. The publishers have had many serious obstacles to encounter, and have met and surmounted them manfully. It is expected that the new process of illustration will be further perfected, resulting in greater excellence in the *Graphic's* pictures of current events.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot 69 New street, N. Y. d&

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 55 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

The West Point Appropriation.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF CADETS.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad

Prospective Settlement of the Question of Domicil and Expatriation.

Status of the Bankrupt Bill.

Debate in the House on Sanborn Contracts.

Butler Attempts to Defend the Contractor,

And Has Enough to do to Defend Himself.

Alarming Illness of Mr. Sumner

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1874.

**The West Point Appropriation Bill** was completed by the House Committee on Appropriations to-day. The bill will provide for forty-six additional cadets, in order to bring the number up to the increased representation in Congress. The law allows one cadet to each Congressional district and forty at large. The total, after the passage of the bill, will be three hundred and thirty-nine. In other respects the bill is materially the same as that of last year, but calls for thirty-four thousand dollars more for the expenses of the next fiscal year.

**Rights of American Citizens Abroad.**

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at their meeting to-day, considered a bill covering the entire subject of the rights of American citizens abroad, regulating the question of expatriation, the condition of American women marrying foreigners, and fixes the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing abroad. The government has experienced considerable trouble through persons who, leaving the United States, reside long enough in a foreign country to acquire a domicil and to lose their citizenship in the United States, and the object of the bill is now before the committee to fix the status of these individuals, so that there may be no trouble in determining when they lose their citizenship and the rights and protection which citizenship implies. Under existing treaties with several foreign governments, it is now provided that the residence of persons in a foreign land without intent to return, shall work a forfeiture, and a provision that the child of an American father born abroad should be considered under the jurisdiction of the country in which born was revised so as to make it read American citizens. The bill requires every American citizen domiciled more than two years in a foreign country to register himself at the nearest consulate, and that fact shall be then under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States. If an American citizen have a commercial establishment in a foreign country he is exempt from register. The bill is one of great importance to the thousands of Americans residing at Paris and other favorite resorts for our countrymen.

**The Bankrupt Bill.**

The Committee on Judiciary, having determined to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Bankrupt bill, Mr. Tremain tried to get the floor to-day to move a committee of conference, but members gave notice of objection, as they say it is supposed the matter is so important to be disposed of in a committee of conference. The members want to understand fully the effect of the amendments and to discuss them, and will, therefore, not permit undue haste.

**The Sanborn Controversy.**

In the House, in Committee of the Whole to-day, we had a foretaste of the nature of the discussion that will prevail when the Sanborn contracts come up formally. The ostensible business before the House was the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and the incidental reference of Mr. Beck to the Sanborn contracts gave General Butler an opportunity to say something. He went into an elaborate defense of his friend Sanborn, and argued that he had done nothing more than a legitimate and patriotic act, and had only secured to the government its just dues. He gave the House warning that when the question came up regularly he would compel the House to hear the whole matter. He threw out an intimation that there were gentlemen on the floor of the House who joined in the denunciation of Sanborn from interested motives, because they had not paid their taxes and were fearful that the payment would be compelled through Sanborn's agency. Even Butler was, however, well met. Garfield's story in his language, but his advocacy of the contracts drew upon him such a storm as he had not anticipated, and some very heavy blows were dealt him by Foster, of Ohio, Hale, of Maine, Dawes and others, and the House soon settled down to the conviction that Sanborn was not as lovely and patriotic as Butler pictured him. Butler, to-day, made a bold man to attempt to defend him. Mr. Foster was particularly severe, especially when he alluded to Butler as the counsel in this case. The verdict on all sides was that Butler got the worst of the fight. He made the assault and was routed. The Committee on Ways and Means will unanimously, it is believed, report in favor of the repeal of the law under which Sanborn made his contract, and the number to vote for its retention will be very small indeed, for its great injustice is now recognized by all. In fact, no one in the House, except Butler, is now willing to admit that he had any agency in the passage of the act, and the ascertion of Butler that on looking over the report of the Secretary on those Sanborn contracts, he found right below the item with which he had a personal connection, and which he had detailed to the House, similar items in regard to the estates of two other distinguished men in New York, Wm. Curtis Noyes and F. Edmund Penfold, and he presumed that the circumstances in those cases were similar to the case that had occurred within his own experience.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed his astonishment that Mr. Beck had connected his name with the Sanborn contracts, and he proceeded to give the history of the law under which the contracts were made. It was this: A proposition had been made to the Committee on Appropriations to add to the Legislative Appropriation bill a clause empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts for the collection of unpaid taxes. He had taken that clause himself to Mr. Boutwell and asked whether he desired to have it put into the law. Mr. Boutwell had dissented from it and expressed his disbelief in the policy of it. The committee, however, did report the clause, and the House unanimously rejected, and the bill passed the House containing it. The bill came back from the Senate with that clause in it, and the Committee on Appropriations reconsidered it to be disagreed to, and it was struck out. Subsequently, in conference committee, the Senate conferees were strong and resolved in their determination to keep that clause in. Finding that the Senate conferees would not yield, the House conferees undertaken to obviate its objections by putting into the law that no contracts should be given to collect taxes under that arrangement unless a statement was first filed under oath, setting forth exactly the companies, corporations or individuals owing the taxes, etc. That was the only condition on which the House conferees would agree to the clause. He knew of no fact or fraud or act that had been more persistently insisted on by one body and opposed by the other, than that. It was therefore gross injustice to say that he had engineered the measure, or that any member of the Appropriation Committee had engineered it.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to reply to Mr. Beck on the subject of estimates and appropriations, and as to whether the sinking fund was or was not included in certain figures, he asserting one position and Mr. Beck the opposite. He (Garfield) was right without question.

Without the question being elucidated to the satisfaction of either gentleman, or being made very plain to the committee, the committee rose.

The SPEAKER announced that Messrs. Wheeler and Tyner having asked to be excused from service on the committee to attend the Fillmore obsequies, he had appointed in their places Messrs. MacDougal and Saylor, of Indiana, and that Mr. Bass would act as chairman of the committee.

The House adjourned.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner to-night had two serious attacks of angina pectoris, which have seriously alarmed his friends It is a recurrence of his former disease, and it is thought to have been brought on by his recent efforts in the Senate chamber. The Senator is now sleeping quietly. Several friends are at his bedside.

**New Hampshire Election.**

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Election returns from fifty-two towns give McCutchins 7,781, Weston 8,013 and Blackmer 275. Last year the same towns gave Straw 7,688, Weston 7,368 and Blackmer and scattering 285—a Democratic net gain of 512. If the remaining towns come in on the same ratio of Republican loss, Weston will be elected by a majority.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from 104 towns give McCutchins 16,971, Weston 17,487, Blackmer 896. The same towns last year gave Straw 16,997, Weston 16,616, Blackmer and scattering 828. Republican loss, in 104 towns, 968.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from 131 towns give an aggregate vote of 46,711. Of this, McCutchins has 23,321, Weston 23,195, and Blackmer 1,297. The same towns last year gave Straw 22,199, Weston 21,301, Blackmer and scattering 1,112—Republican loss, in 131 towns, 1,925.

NASHUA, N. H., March 10.—The Democrats are holding a jollification meeting, claiming the Governor and House of Representatives, with possibly the Senate.

CONCORD, March 11.—Returns from 147 towns give McCutchin 26,345, Weston 26,685, Blackmer 1,321, a Republican net loss of 2,158. There may be no choice for Governor by the people.

## TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 10, 1874.

The women's crusade continues to excite the liveliest interest. The ladies have been out all day and have succeeded in closing three more saloons, making five in all in two days. About three o'clock this afternoon the entire Women's Temperance League, numbering several hundred, marched to the saloon of M. Goudy, near the Pan Handle Railroad Depot. Mr. Goudy surrendered his stock of liquors, which was received by the ladies and emptied into the street. A great crowd witnessed the proceedings, and were loud in their praise of Mr. Goudy's conduct. After singing the long meter doxology, a touching prayer was offered up by Miss K. Worth.

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.


"There is a degree of idiocy which even head-breaking will not reform."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Now, who has been fracturing our contemporary's skull?

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia yesterday, at which the yearly reports of the President and Directors of the company were read.

The Boston *Post* affirms that the Republican party in Georgia "was never strong with respectable white men"—such pestiferous brawlers as Toombs and Hill apparently, in the opinion of our contemporary, constituting the standard of "respectable" admeasurement.

The Washington *Capital* states that there are seventy or eighty idiots and lunatics under the public charge of the District of Columbia. Well; it is a shame that the authorities should permit them to roam at large as correspondents of opposition papers.

The Howard Court of Inquiry, which met for organization last week, began its formal investigation of the charges presented against the General, yesterday. The members of the court have been increased from five officers, as originally ordered, to seven.

The star of Professor Newcomb, the Chief Astronomer of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, is lustrously ascendant—the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain having lately awarded its gold medal—a distinguished mark of honor—to that eminent scientist, for his Tables of Neptune and Uranus, and his other numerous contributions to astronomical science.

At "Italian Laborers' Association" in New York City, comprising some eight hundred men, have offered to keep the streets of that metropolis clean for the sum of eight thousand dollars a week—which is only a little more than one-third of the amount it now costs for keeping them filthy. We are not aware that anybody has approached our own Street Commissioners with an offer of co-operative brooms.

A bill has just been introduced in Congress providing that the government of the United States shall hereafter pay to the women employed by it the same compensation that it pays to its male employees for the same service; and repealing all laws requiring or permitting a difference of compensation on account of sex. It is a measure of simple justice, and ought to pass without any opposition whatever.

The Committee on Ways and Means are said to be unanimously of the opinion that a number of radical changes in the existing Customs laws are necessary, and the present indications are that the investigation now in progress before them will result in sweeping away two of the most objectionable features—the moiety system and the authorization of informers. What effect delay in the matter may have is, of course, uncertain.

"Ex-Rebel General Benj. H. Hill is going to run for Congress in the Ninth Georgia district."—*New York Mail.*

Our contemporary is mistaken. Benjamin never so much as smelt powder from the beginning to the end of the war. He merely staid at home and screamed at the Federals. And he is at it still. His great hold is in scolding. He has a forty-virago power of vituperation.

Our usually accurate and well-informed neighbor, the *Chronicle*, has for once gotten hold of a subject at exactly the wrong angle. Alluding, in its issue of yesterday, to the New Hampshire election, it observes: "The Granger candidate for Governor, General Luther McCutchins, stands no chance whatever of an election, but the vote cast for him may result in the defeat of the Republican nominee." General McCutchins is himself the Republican candidate, and the Grangers have made no nominations whatever.

An important pooling arrangement has been entered into by the leading railroads of New England, with regard to passenger and freight traffic over each road from all competing points. The contract or agreement is substantially as follows: A fixed and permanent rate of sixty per cent. of the gross cost is to be charged for doing the business of each road, and the remaining forty per cent. is to be equally divided between the several corporations. The whole will be under the charge of and managed by an Executive Committee selected from the respective Boards of Directors. A somewhat similar agreement was a short time ago talked of between the leading trunk lines to the West, but we believe the proposition failed.

We mentioned, the other day, that the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in a case embracing the question of the legality of marriage between a white man and a colored woman, had decided in favor of the colored children, who were suing as heirs of the deceased father, a large amount of property being involved. Referring to this decision the Washington *Chronicle* of last Saturday observes that "the State will accordingly soon become a paradise of fools." The fact that this atrocious inferential advocacy of concubinage was made through the general rather than the editorial columns of that paper—while it may exonerate the responsible conductors of the *Chronicle* from blame, does not lessen the baseness of the paragraph one whit, and if they have any regard for the character of their journal as a leading exponent of Republican opinion, they will do well to suggest to the author of the foul plea in question the advisability of departing for the paradise he has pictured, at once.

A week or two ago we suggested it as not impossible that one of the results of the Woman's Temperance war, should it be maintained for any length of time, might be to make additional taxation necessary, by diminishing the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors, and correspondingly reducing the internal revenue receipts at present derived from those sources. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper states that the Secretary of the Treasury has already informally called the attention of some of the members of the Ways and Means Committee to the continued falling off in the receipts of spirits, and to the probability of a similar falling off in the revenue on fermented liquors, the sale of both articles being intimately connected in the retail trade. Whether the decrease will continue he does not venture to predict, but he is of opinion that the present temperance movement will seriously interfere with the receipts from spirits and fermented liquors, and that the deficit, if not anticipated, is likely to be the cause of trouble to the Treasury hereafter. "All are but parts of one stupendous whole."

Remarking on the refusal of ex Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, to support the Democratic candidate for Clerk of Court of Appeals, because he was avowedly nominated on the ground of his rebellion record, the *Covington Journal* says: "A glance over the State discloses no followers in the Bramlette movement. The ex-Governor is treated courteously by the Democratic press, but his pretexts for opposing Tom Jones are regarded without exception as exceedingly flimsy;" and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which reproduces the paragraph, characterizes it as "a very concise and correct statement as to the effect of Governor Bramlette's movement." From which it is to be inferred that the Democratic party of Kentucky, as a body, are in favor of honoring only such men as did their best to overturn the government and destroy the nation. In view of this fact it is by no means surprising to learn, as we do from a leading editorial in the same paper, that during the recent session of the Legislature "the House of Representatives very promptly laid on the table the only bill introduced in that body that contemplated meeting out even justice to the Ku-Klux marauders" of that State. The people of the country may as well understand once for all, that in those Southern States in which the Democratic party is largely in the majority, rebel records are the crucial tests of party fidelity—as in Kentucky and Texas, to-day. It is not an encouraging outlook.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the Patent laws of this country need a thorough revision, and we should like to see some plan adopted whereby the notorious evils mentioned in the pamphlet of Mr. Habermehl—referred to in Monday's Commercial—might be abolished, or at least abated. We do not, however, share in the feeling of antagonism which is apparently, to some extent, increasing among the people, against all so-called monopolies, and against the patent system as the father of them. Property in important, useful labor-saving inventions is as valuable as property of any other kind, and as much entitled to protection, nor is there any question in our mind that infringements of valid patents by originating infringers, either manufacturers or sellers, should be punished with the same severity and in the same manner that theft is punished. The plan of extending patents has, however, unquestionably been productive of much corruption, and imposed many needless burdens on the people; and we think the resolution passed at the recent convention of patentees and manufacturers in Michigan, to the effect that patents should be granted for seventeen years, and that under no circumstances should they be extended beyond the term for which they were originally granted, merits the thoughtful consideration of Congress. Inventors should not be allowed to build up monopolies, but they and the public should be rewarded together. It is every way desirable that the system of the Patent laws should be made permanent, and this, at present, would appear to be the principal need.

## THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Emperor William's letter to Lord John Russell will be read by foreigners with nearly as general and lively interest as the same royal writer's letter to the Pope, of some months ago. One effect of the letter will, of course, be to revive the discussion of the great conflict in Germany between the empire and the papacy, a subject concerning which very confident judgments are frequently expressed upon a very slender foundation of positive knowledge. It is natural that German statesmen watch with some concern the public opinion of Protestant England regarding their church policy, and receive with satisfaction any evidence of English sympathy in what they undoubtedly believe to be the cause of freedom of thought and conscience. At the meeting held in Berlin suitably to acknowledge the London meeting of which the Emperor's letter makes mention, Prof. Gneist, the celebrated jurist, briefly called attention to the relations of each of the two nations towards the Papal Church in the past. While England emancipated its Catholic population only about a generation ago, in 1829, many ages have elapsed since Germany, in its own way, settled the same questions. Even a meager outline of the Professor's speech will, we suppose, be interesting in itself and besides a useful commentary on the imperial letter just now going the rounds of the press.

At the date of the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, Germany consisted of a great number of independent or nearly independent kingdoms, electorates, etc., some of them Catholic and some of them Protestant. In the Protestant States, according to the arrangement established in the Westphalian treaty, the Romish Church had no right to exist. The Protestant prince could, however, either grant his Catholic subjects the privilege of private worship or compel them to emigrate. But Protestant respect for the religious belief of others prevented rulers from availing themselves of this conceded right, and with the Peace of Westphalia began the era not only of toleration but of the gradual recognition of the equality of Catholics and Protestants. Whatever disability Catholics suffered in the Protestant States were removed in the course of the eighteenth century, so that they stood on the same level with Protestants in all respects. They enjoyed the same rights and privileges, civil and ecclesiastical, the claims and authority of the clergy over their people being sustained by the government. Thus in Prussia the marriage law compelled the Catholic subject to call on the priest to solemnize the rite, and compelled the Catholic father of a family to submit his children to the same religious admonition. In every Prussian public school also, religious instruction by the priest is obligatory upon the pupils of Catholic parentage. Professor Gneist asserts that the Hohenzollern dynasty always took the lead in these liberal endeavors, which were reciprocated by enlightened Catholic princes of other States and which took root in the tolerant spirit of the people and the local clergy. Never, however, was this conciliatory manner of action responded to by the Holy See. The Pope would never sanction the marriage of Catholics and Protestants, or the Protestant education of their children, or their burial in consecrated ground. A claim of the church to jurisdiction and rule in external matters was never given up, and never even the appearance of an equality of the confessions was recognized; it was all, on the part of the papacy, mere silent endurance of what a stronger power rendered unavoidable. Where Church and State are united, as in Germany, it is plain that this stronger power cannot be supplied either by the individual or by a mere majority; only the State carrying out an established law is capable of the necessary resistance. In consequence of the persistent refusal of the papacy to recognize the equality of the churches, of its constant striving to get the upper hand, the government was forced to devise and adopt the legal measures necessary to maintain the two confessions and the freedom of science and conscience. Such measures were required for the sake of the Catholic population themselves that they might know within what limits the Papal power was confined. Such laws long existed in Prussia, without being a grievance to the Holy See, and, in fact, the present outcry about oppression is of recent origin. It is directly and easily traceable to the growth and influence of the party in the church which has invested His Holiness with novel and extraordinary powers, and which cannot be satisfied with any position short of supremacy. The entire freedom of the church in relation to the State, a Pope unbound by laws, but without renouncing any of the rights and privileges which are guaranteed by law for the sake of confessional harmony; in a word, the abrogation of all legal restraints upon the absolute will of the Holy Father would alone realize the Papal idea of the right status of his dominion in Prussia.

The remark in the Emperor's letter that "the latest measures of his government only give to the legislation of the country some of the guarantees long possessed by other countries, and formerly possessed by Prussia, without being held by the Romish Church incompatible with the free exercise of her religion" is explained by a statement of Professor Gneist. He says that the laws complained of form only a small portion of laws which have stood in the Prussian code for ages—of laws which also exist and are administered in Austria and in the States of Southern Germany. The explanation sometimes given of the irritation displayed by the hierarchy in Prussia is that the latter being a Protestant State is easily suspected and still more easily represented as being animated by the spirit of persecution. Prussia's king is also German emperor, filling a position for many centuries held by Catholic princes, for the most part obedient servants of the Holy See, and there is, therefore, two-fold reason why the Holy See should, from the first, take a decided attitude towards his government on the subject of Papal rights. The Holy See may hope either to carry its point or to produce among the Catholic subjects of the empire a degree of disaffection fatal to the permanence of the new empire.

In conclusion, Professor Gneist directs attention to the fact that in the execution of the obnoxious laws no extraordinary steps have been taken, but that the administration of them is left to the ordinary courts. He also states that while the whole country is filled with clerical complaints, denunciations and execrations, the Prussian government in executing its school law, takes care that a hundred thousand children of Catholic parents are daily instructed by Catholic teachers in the faith of their fathers and in obedience to the commandments of God. Certainly such a fact does not vividly remind disinterested readers of the "Diocletian persecution"—an atrocity which Romanists are fond of calling to mind as the nearest historical parallel of the present doings in Prussia.

Some time ago we mentioned the fact that the Italian Vice Consul, resident in Philadelphia, had published a statement giving notice of the action of the Italian Parliament, by which the employment of both sexes under eighteen years of age, in any vagrant profession, and in particular that of street musicians, was absolutely forbidden, and requesting the co-operation of the people of the United States to accomplish the laudable designs contemplated in the act. In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Vice Consul, the City Councils of Philadelphia have drafted an act to prevent traffic in children, and forwarded it to the State Legislature with a request for its passage—making it unlawful for any person, whether parent, relative, guardian, employer or otherwise, having under their control any minor of either sex under the age of eighteen years, to apprentice, hire out, or in any other manner dispose of their services for peddling, music-playing, begging or other street business, under a penalty of from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment from sixty days to a year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Another act, drafted by the same body, and intended further to fulfill and supplement the original purpose, provides that all persons under the age of eighteen years found going about any of the streets or highways of the Commonwealth, singing or playing upon any musical instrument, shall be classed as vagrants, and subjected to all existing laws respecting vagrants now in force in the State, and vesting the Mayor of every city and the burgesses of every borough with full authority and jurisdiction to execute the laws relative to vagrants in such cases. A law of some such kind has long been needed in most of our principal cities, and there is no doubt that its rigorous enforcement would soon, to a great extent, extirpate one of the worst forms of human slavery on the one hand, and inhuman cruelty on the other, that have ever disgraced the civilization of this country. Other States afflicted with the same abomination would do well to follow, in this matter, the example which Pennsylvania will undoubtedly soon set.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Far better, to my thinking, one high note
Dropt by the soaring skylark from the sky,
Than all that's warbled from a cageling's throat,
Minds are there, too, whose natural home is high:
One word they drop in passing is worth more
Than tutored twitterers' twitter by the score.

Now, isn't Liberty street a sight to behold!

Nearly all the blacksmiths in the country are on a strike.

New York is to have of public park in the Adirondack Mountains.

The style of ladies' dresses now-a-days is decidedly Border Ruff-i-an.

Quite a number of distilleries have been burned of late—was it in answer to prayer?

"The biggest thing on ice next summer," thinks the Danbury *News*, "will be a price."

What do you think, you horny-handed haymakers, of the present price of what is called butter?

Nevada boasts that it will carry up its production of gold and silver, this year, to forty millions.

Boston is to have that blessing, increased taxation. Fifteen dollars per thousand will be the rate.

Several of the sparsely settled counties of Missouri are suffering severely from the depredations of wolves.

The Chicago papers are having an animated discussion as to which is the more truthful. They are all re-lie-able.

The latest botanical burlesque is a Chinese plant which changes color three times a day. Call it "Forney's Favorite."

A hint for Congressmen on the currency question: Men will not buy or sell cloth till the length of the yard stick is fixed.

At no time within twenty years, it is said, have horses sold at so comparatively cheap rates in New York as this winter.

It is said that the popular drink in Russia is a liquor stronger than the worst whisky in this country. Miserable Muscovites.

Yellow River, Arkansas, has resolved in town meeting that "the great need of this town is about forty women." Who answers?

Peter Cooper, the New York millionaire, used to run a glue factory. He naturally stuck to his business until he made a fortune.

At one of the free soup kitchens, lately established in New York, 216 puddlers are reported among the recipients of free soup.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has discontinued the publication of weekly bulletins showing the strength of the order.

Twenty-five hundred copies of Professor Hayden's report on the cretaceous flora of the West have been ordered to be printed and bound. We want one.

Mark the difference between American and British travelers. The former go abroad to spend money. The latter come hither to make it.

S. Hopkins, who received a patent July 31, 1790, for making pot and pearl ashes, was the first of the now almost numberless American patentees.

The number of church edifices in this country in 1870 was 63,082, against 38,061 in 1850, which is an increase of about 75 per cent. in twenty years.

The statement that the *Arcadian* newspaper was about to suspend publication proves to be entirely unfounded. It is said to be doing better than ever.

The Columbia Law school of New York has developed in thirteen years from a nucleus of twenty-five students to a membership of four hundred and fifty.

Now you needn't call this mere "instinct." They have a bantam at Cairo, Ill., that goes down to the Police Court and grows every time a chicken thief is convicted.

This is a bad time for "claimants." Jesse Bunkley, the Georgia Tichborne, who claimed a big estate, has been sent to the State's prison for ten years for swindling.

The Commissioners of Public Lands favor the appointment of a Commissioner of Forestry, as asked by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Forster's Life of Dickens is a decided hit, from a trade point of view, ten thousand copies of it having been sold in London during the first ten days after publication.

The Chicago *Times* charges that "Gath" is like one of Falstaff's lieutenants, who wouldn't swagger with a Barbary hen if she ruffled her feathers in any show of resistance.

A shameful act. The surrender by the captain of an American steamer to the Spanish authorities of two Cuban sympathizers, who had stowed themselves away in his ship.

This is the age of national jubilees, and not to be behind the rest of the world, the remote island of Iceland will this year celebrate the millennial anniversary of its colonization.

Some of the good people of Boston have petitioned for the use of Faneuil Hall for free religious services on Sunday afternoons, hoping to catch many who won't go to church.

Thursday, April 2, has been designated by the Governor of Massachusetts as the annual fast day of that Commonwealth. Beacon street will think of Simmons, and enjoy it.

More than one-half the population of the city of New York are living in tenement houses, and this without taking into account the houses that are occupied by two families.

One valuable feature of the grange movement is found in the great decrease of litigation among farmers belonging to the order, arbitration being very generally resorted to in its stead.

The gold medal that Congress voted to George F. Robinson, who saved Secretary Seward's life when the latter was attacked by the assassin Payne, is now on exhibition at Washington.

Out in California the other day a mob got hold of the wrong man, and came near hanging a lawyer instead of the robber whom he was prosecuting. Still it was not an unnatural mistake.

The farce of trying Gage, the ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, bids fair to have as long a run as "The Black Crook." Even if the indictments be not quashed, trial cannot be had until November next.

The Boston *Post* warns Democrats "not to form an alliance with Ben Butler." Wouldn't it be well to wait for an invitation before saying no? Whatever else he may be, he is certainly no fool.

The French citizens who fled to New York on account of taking part in the Commune, have resolved to celebrate the 18th of March as the anniversary of the Paris Commune by a parade, banquet and ball.

The Chicago press has begun to appreciate the value of the Texan and remote Southwestern trade, and is urging upon the merchants of that city the possibility and advisability of competing therefor.

Jerseyville, Illinois, is probable the best off financially, of any city in the country, being entirely ont of debt, and with $6,000 cash in the treasury. The taxes for this year are only twenty cents on the one hundred dollars.

An unusual number of Boston merchants are going to Europe this spring. The majority of them will visit the Easter Leipsic fair, which this year opens April 6. New York will also be liberally represented there.

After the lapse of three months the United States authorities are unable to obtain from the Spanish officials in Havana any intimation of the result of the judicial inquiry into the mysterious fate of Rafael Keadey.

The "Hub" is greatly excited least General Butler should make another raid and gobble up more big offices for his friends. Let us have peace. The country is worn down with watching at the sick bedside of Boston.

How lucid! A Chicago philosopher is confident that "evolution started with star dust and fire mist and made a world, and from monads, trilobites, and flies has climbed all the way up to man and Christian civilization."

The Texas Legislature wants a Fourth of July or two of its own, and the enactment has been promulgated. March 2, the anniversary of her Declaration of Independence, and April 2, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, are the dates.

An American panther having been sent to Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, he utilized it in a novel way. Converting the *felis concolor* into soup, steak, roast, etc., he made a feast and bid his friends partake, which they did heartily.

Of the number of officers in the United States army who have risen from the ranks 108 are Americans; 44 Irish, and 23 Germans. Thus is the majority of *meritorious* enlisted "regulars" of American birth, contrary to the generally-received opinion.

A contemporary rejoices that the "attempt to drag down the radiant robe of Divinity" into the dirty pool of politics" has failed. "Dragging down the radiant robe of Divinity" is good. If anybody ever again attempts to drag it down, "shoot him on the spot!"

It is something for the nation to be proud of, that in scarcely one instance have the ladies who engaged in the temperance crusade been offered either violence or rudeness from American saloon keepers.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine.

California appears to be as rich in religion and religious creeds as it is in fine gold and silver, and ores and agricultural products, and industries, and a fresh, vigorous literature. There are in the State 650 organized churches and 600 church buildings, with 225,000 seats for worshippers. The church property is valued at $7,500,000.

## A Weekly Day of Rest.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

There appears, from the sentiments expressed by many nominal Christians, and advanced by some of the secular press, that the Scriptures do not furish any command for the observance of a weekly day of rest. In order to counteract the growth of this dangerous idea, the following thoughts are presented: It is apparent to every reader of God's Word that the Scriptures are not written systematically, according to man's wisdom; and, therefore, it requires close, steady and careful examination in order to understand what they do teach. But although we have not in the New Testament the laws of the Kingdom of Heaven, which Christ came to set up, presented formulated as the law given on Mount Sinai, to the people of Israel, yet it is no less distinct and full to guide and direct all who have ears to hear what the Spirit says unto the churches.

As a basis of the views here presented, I would refer the reader to the epistle to the Hebrews from the first to the close of the eleventh verse of the fourth chapter, wherein the writer frequently uses the word "rest," and speaks of three Divine rests. The first rest was after the works of creation, which God finished when He made man and placed him in the garden of Eden, where he partook with God in His rest; and the seventh day God set apart, and sanctified it, and not only that particular seventh day, but every succeeding seventh day, appears to have been in some way distinguished by all nations afterwards, although the notices thereof are brief; yet from the writings of Homer, Hesiod, Herodiltus, and other heathen authors, we gather that the division of time into weeks of seven days was known and observed, showing us very clearly that the first Divine rest, wherein God rested from all His works, was transmitted down through the generations of men that followed after, until it was summarily embodied in the ten precepts given to the redeemed Israel of God, through the ministry of Moses. As man by transgression fell, and like the fallen angels who left their beginning, and abode not in the truth, so man hearkened to the voice of the tempter, and left his own habitation, and ceased to dwell in God and partake of His rest, and to find all his happiness and enjoyment in God in His boundless perfections, and in the wisdom and power displayed in the works of His hands. He therefore failed to enjoy rest with God in paradise, and was driven from the garden in which he had been placed. But God was pleased afterwards to select Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and their descendants, and give them the promise of Canaan as an inheritance of rest. But whilst they were in the wilderness God gave them His law, written upon two tables of stone; and embodied among the precepts which He gave them was, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," &c. This Divine rest was to be observed on the seventh day, the same day of the week as that in memory of the finishing of the work of creation. It was a seventh day rest, although commemorative not only of the finishing of the work of creation, but also of their deliverance out of Egypt, and anticipative of their rest in Canaan; for this is the second rest, to which the Apostle refers, when he quotes the 95th Psalm, and says: "If they shall enter into my rest." Then, in the seventh verse, we find this language, "Again he limiteth a certain day," saying in David, "To-day," &c. "For if Jesus (or Joshua) had given them rest, then would He not afterward spoken of another day." "There remaineth, therefore, a Sabbatism (or rest) to the people of God." In these words, written evidently for the use primarily of the Jews, the writer intimates that the Holy Ghost, by the mouth of David, had spoken of another day than the seventh day; and that it was limited to a certain day, not a period of long duration, like a dispensation, but a definite portion of time, like the seventh day, but another day than the seventh. "For, if Joshua had given them rest, then would he not afterwards have spoken of another day." Israel was in Canaan and enjoyed the rest long before the time of David. Now, Joshua was a type of Christ. The Greeks call him Jesus. If their entrance into Canaan had been the ultimate end of their rest, he would not have spoken of another day. But as the whole of that dispensation was typical of Christ, and the heavenly kingdom he came to set up, so the rest in paradise, and the rest that Israel enjoyed, were figures of the true rest, or Sabbatism, that remains for the people of God. And then the design and object of the rest of the Lord's day is distinctly stated when it is said, "he that is entered into His rest, he hath ceased from his own works as did God from His." The person spoken of is Christ, not any man at death, as some commentators say; for there is no similitude between God resting after creating all things, and man going out of this world and resting. The parallel is evidently between God finishing His work of creation and resting, and Christ finishing His work of redemption and resting; and it accords with our Lord's statement when He said, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." "I must work the work of Him that sent me." "I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do." Besides Christ's work is called a creation. "We are His workmanship, created anew in Christ Jesus," and are exhorted to put on the "new man, who, after God, is created in righteousness and true holiness." Believers are new creatures in Christ Jesus, and Christ having finished his work on earth, He sat down—a position implying rest and cessation from work. But, although Christ and all die, they rest from their labors in the world, yet there is no parallel between the Creator's works and that of men; but it is in keeping with the whole Word of God, to compare the work of Christ in the redemption of sinners with that of creation. Besides, the rests spoken of are Divine rests. God calls them "My rests;" and Jesus entered into His rest, and ceased working, as God did.

And why if there is not now a weekly day of rest, does the Apostle use the word Sabbatismus? a word not used in the other places where we have the word "rest" in our English Bibles. It is Katapausin that is used in the other verses in this connection, which is translated "rest," and the Apostle says there remaineth therefore a Sabbatismus to the people of God; and this can certainly not be construed as signifying anything else, but that notwithstanding the shaking and removal of the Jewish rites and ceremonies, which the writer to the Hebrews clearly shows would take place by Christ setting up His Kingdom, nevertheless a Sabbatism was to remain, and not be taken away; and that another day should remain as a rest for the people of God. The reason why it should remain was because he that had entered into His rest hath ceased from his own works, as God did from His. It is another day, therefore, in memory of Christ entering into His rest. And then it is for us to inquire when He entered into His rest, and we can be at no loss to learn the day of the week, for it is repeatedly and distinctly stated to be the first day of the week, and it corresponds with the eighth day, which, under the former testament, was distinguished above others as the completion or finishing of various rites and ceremonies of that dispensation; and no doubt was typical of Christ's work being finished, on the eighth day, or the first day of the week, another day, and yet the same, because now it is the beginning of a new dispensation. It would not add to the validity of observing the first day of the week, to have a positive law, for the approved example of the saints in Apostolic times, is sufficient to direct the people of God in all things that he would have them observe and do.

When we turn to the Acts and find such passages as the following, Christians can be at no loss how to act in this matter. It is said of the first Christians, "That they continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and prayers" (Acts 2, 42). On the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them (Acts 20, 7). This language very clearly teaches that it was customary for the saints to meet together on the first of the week, and this is a pattern to be imitated by all those who desire to become "followers of the churches of Christ, which in Judea were in Christ Jesus," as though they had a direct law upon that subject, because their practice stands approved by the inspired Apostles of Our Lord. But let us distinctly notice that Christians are often misled by giving Jewish or sometimes heathen names to the institutions of Christ, in direct opposition to the Scriptures, as, for example, we find that the ordinance spoken of for which the Disciples came together, called, "To break bread, or the Lord's Supper." But these Scriptural names have been abandoned, and instead of them, we have now the ordinance called "Sacrament," without any authority for the change, except the authority of men, who have perverted the ordinance from being simply a memorial of Christ's death, to be considered a sacrifice, or oblation for sin. It is all important, if we would understand the gospel and the institutions thereof, that we retain the names used in the Scriptures, and not resort to names borrowed from the heathen world, as has been done by calling the Lord's Supper a sacrament—a name taken from the Romans, and signified the oath by which the Roman soldiers bound themselves to be true to their general. It was thought there was something in the nature of an oath connected with the Lord's Supper, and therefore it was called a "sacrament." But in all its institution, our Lord plainly enjoins it upon his followers to "do this in remembrance of him." It has nothing of the nature of an oath about it, but is a commemorative ordinance, which his disciples came together on the first day of the week to observe. And there is the same Scriptural authority for attending to the Lord's Supper every Lord's day, that there is for keeping the first day of the week as a day of rest. Indeed, it is spoken of as the chief object for which the first Christians came together, to break bread, and although they attended to the Apostles' doctrine, and fellowship, and prayers, yet the "breaking of bread" is distinctly spoken of as though it constituted the principal thing for which they came together, and yet so little attention is paid to Scriptural example that Christians come together now for preaching and prayer and other exercises, but the breaking of bread is seldom attended to. Now, why is this, when the example of the primitive Christians is so plain?

It is because the wisdom of men have introduced changes without a desire to follow the example given in the Scriptures. The Lord's Supper is a social ordinance, and Christ is an individual act, it is a joint participation of the church when assembled together. We can pray and praise God in retirement in our closets, but the Lord's Supper is a joint participation of Christians when assembled together to commemorate their Lord's death, and characterizes their weekly assembling together for the purpose of breaking bread. If professing Christians had followed the example of the first churches, by coming together to break bread, as well as other religious exercises, on the first day of the week, it would have kept before their eyes a standing witness of the reason why they came together on the first day of the week, instead of the seventh; for these two ordinances present the leading truths of the gospel, namely—the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus, so that by observing the Lord's Supper on the Lord's Day, we have a standing memorial of Christ's perfect work as our Savior. But when we call the Lord's Day the Sabbath, and the Lord's Supper a sacrament, the mind is led away from the true object and design for which we observe the first day of the week, or for which we attend to the Lord's Supper; and the result is most disastrous to the growth of the Christian, and the knowledge of his standing and position in Christ Jesus.

If we consider the Lord's Day as a Jewish Sabbath, and that the authority for Christians to observe and keep it is derived from Mount Sinai, it tends to place Christians in the position of bondage and servitude, under law which the Apostle Paul, in writing to the Galatians, condemns, and for which he labors to deliver them. Nothing can be more clearly taught, than that believers in Christ are liberated from the bondage of the law, that they might serve God, not in the oldness of the letter, but in the newness of the spirit. One of the leading obstacles in the way of the spread of the gospel in Paul's day, was Judaism; and his epistles abound with a refutation of all the arguments which could be presented to place Christians who have died and been jointly raised up together with Christ, on the footing of law. To do so, is an evil of great magnitude, and mars the peace of the children of God. If we call the Lord's Supper a sacrament, and consider it in the nature of an oath, and that Christians thereby promise, or swear to do something, there is, so far as appears from the Scriptures, an entire perversion of it from its original design; and His great love in giving His body to be broken and His blood shed, we vow and enter into covenant engagement, and promise to do something, we know not what, we evidently overlook the purpose for which it was instituted. It is sad to mistake, or pervert the institutions of Jesus, and to have our souls feeding upon husks, instead of Christ. Meditating on the wonderful, boundless love of Jesus, lifts our souls to Him in adoring gratitude. Now, although it may be said there is no direct, positive command given to observe the first day of the week as a day of holy rest, yet it is as clearly deduced from the New Testament Scriptures, and as binding, as though enjoined by positive law. For example, the Lord Jesus, as mediator, is possessed of absolute dominion and authority, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. He is Lord of the Sabbath and possesses power to change times and laws, and has issued his command that all men everywhere should repent. This is his commandment says the Apostle John, that we should believe on the name of His Son Jesus Christ, and love one another. It is therefore authoritatively enjoined upon all men, wherever the word of God comes, to change their mind, and believe on the Lord Jesus. Then we have the last dying command of our blessed Savior to commemorate His death in the "breaking of bread," when he says, "This do in remembrance of me." Then we have it clearly stated, when the disciples came together to obey this command on the first day of the week, so that there is no difficulty in seeing that the Scriptures contain sufficient instruction, to guide the children of God, how they ought to walk and to please God and observe the ordinances, according to the example given in the Scriptures. When we consider these things, in view of the great central principle that underlies and moves the children of God in every act of obedience, namely, *love*, We must necessarily see their force. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." The terrors of Sinai are withdrawn, and only the gentle accent of love constrains, by its powerful influence, believers to embrace every Lord's day, (for that was evidently the time those who saw the Lord ascend up to where he was before) to come together, to commemorate their Lord's death and resurrection, in anticipation of their eternal rest in heaven. It is in keeping with our Lord's new command ment of Love, to not formulate a code of laws as was given to Israel after the flesh. He now draws them by the cords of love, so that his children are constrained to meet where their Lord has promised to be present, and that is, where two or three are met together in His name.

Biblicus.

## PERSONAL.

George C. Cochran, late city editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, assumes a like position on the Fort Wayne *Gazette*.

The King of Ashantee was quite uncertain whether or no he wanted peace until he had seen a fight between a black and white goat, in which the latter easily killed his opponent. Then he sent an embassy to the white man.

Ja Ja, King of Bonny—and a bonny boy he must be—told Captain Verney of the British navy, when they were breakfasting together on board the Captain's ship, the other day, that he (Ja Ja) was a cannibal, and that there was nothing so delicious as a little boy's ankle.

Cause and consequence. Miss Magdalena Hayden, a young American lady of New York, has made a public profession of the Mosaic religion in Bridgeport, and recites as Jewess the name of Miriam Deborah. She was married immediately afterward to a Mr. Schleeman.

Prominent members of the Republican party at Buffalo have telegraphed to Mr. Sherman S. Rogers, who is now in Europe, asking if he would accept the appointment of Judge of the United States District Court, in place of the late Judge N. K. Hall. Mr. Rogers is warmly commended by the local journals of both political parties.

A month or two ago, Mrs. Waite, the wife of the present Chief Justice, wrote an article on "Cookery" for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and attached the signature of "A Yankee Cook Girl." The article was so well composed, and filled with so much sound sense on domestic affairs, that it completely carried by storm the heart of an old widower residing in Cincinnati, and he addressed a private letter to the editor, stating he would like to give permanent employment to the "Yankee Cook Girl," not as a hired girl, but as his wife. The editor was compelled to reply that the lady could not accept the kind offer, as she had already obtained a situation in another.

Mr. George Charles William Frederick Algernon Sartoris, the *fiance* of Miss Nellie Grant, is a son of Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris—*nee* Kemble—author of that charming novelette, "A Week in a French Country House." This, by the way, is a description of the home of her brother, in France, and all the personages of the story are drawn from life. He is a nephew of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, consequently a grandson of Charles Kemble and great-nephew of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Sartoris is remarkably handsome, has very winning manners, and is deservedly a great favorite in society. His marriage will probably take place next October. He does not propose revisiting England before the "event."

The following interesting anecdotes are related of that noble woman, Parepa Rosa: She pronounced the Boston Handel and Haydn society the best choral organization in America, and said that she took greater pleasure in singing with that body than with any other. She regarded the members, nearly one thousand in number, almost as personal friends. One day at rehearsal she inquired why a temporary light of stairs were placed in front of the stage. "They are expressly for your use," was the answer. She quickly and smilingly said, "Then I declare I won't sing unless I can come in *with the rest of the girls.*" On the occasion of a benefit to Mr. Lothian, of the Boston theater, a few seasons since, Miss Mehlig was prevented from appearing, and Parepa, (who was sitting in a private box,) hearing of the fact, and not wishing the beneficiary nor the audience to be disappointed, asked permission to replace the absent artist, and amid the greatest applause she appeared in walking dress and hat, and when the audience had testified its acknowledgment of her Kindness, she sang, very appropriately, "As I'd nothing else to do!"

J. B. Stilley, County Engineer.

### Bad Flour and Meal.

The New York *Star* comments on the outrageous manipulation to which even flour and meal are subjected. Immense quantities of bad flour are used by bakers, we are told, which cannot but be deleterious to human health. Much of the wheat raised in the Western States is infested with the weevil, an insect which buries itself in the kernel of the grain and eats and fattens there until it dies. The grain and the weevils are ground up together by the millers, and the delectable mixture (the editor says) is sent East to feed the hungry New Yorkers. The most unwholesome of the flour thrown upon the market, however, is that made from smutty wheat. Wheat becomes smutty from continued wet weather while it is growing in the field. The dampness causes the grain to mould on the stalk. The mold is black and disgusting in appearance. * * * This mold, all physicians allow, is very poisonous beyond question to the human system. It is indigestible and causes those who eat it to become sallow and dyspeptic. Indeed, it often engenders or promotes other painful diseases, and has no doubt shortened the life of many a human being. Another class of unwholesome flour is that which has been doctored, adulterated with chalk, lime, plaster of Paris, alum, white slate-stone, and other similar substances. Alum, the editor says, is always used when poor, cheap, dark flour is mixed with flour of better quality, in order to whiten the inferior stuff, and impart to the mixture a satisfactory color. Let us hope that none of this villainous stuff finds its way into the Pittsburgh market.

### Indigestion's Martyrs.

Half the diseases of the human family spring from a disordered stomach, and may be prevented by invigorating and toning that organ with the selected organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Let it be borne inmind that the intestines, the liver, the kidneys, the muscles, the glands, the nerves, the tongues, the bones, the nerves, the integuments, are all renewed and nourished by the blood, and that the digestive organs are the grand alembic in which the materials of the vital fluid are prepared. When the stomach fails to provide healthful nourishment for its dependencies they necessarily suffer, and the ultimate result, if the evil is not arrested, will be chronic and probably fatal disease somewhere. It may be developed in the kidneys in the form of diabetis, in the liver as congestion, in the muscles as rheumatism, in the nerves as paralysis, in the integuments as scrofula. Remember, however, that each and all of these consequences of indigestion may be prevented by the timely and regular use of the sovereign antidote to dyspepsia, Hostetter's Bitters.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH A

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1874.

The circumstances of the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Fowler vs. the First National Bank, are so well known in this community that they need not be restated. The principle therein stated by the learned judges was that the court would not enforce a contract which was void under the law, that the law will not lend its support to a claim founded on its own violation.

The decision at the time created considerable excitement, and sent the bank to overhauling their collateral mortgages to see how many of them were to be classed under that decision. The parties interested not being satisfied have appealed the matter to the United States Supreme Court.

A recent decision of Judge Waukey, of Venango county, is based on the same principle. As it is the first of the kind we have seen, we consider it worthy of notice. We are indebted to the Venango *Spectator* for a report of the case. The Second National bank of Titusville, brought suit against one Mapes to recover the amount of a promissory note of P. W. Garfield on which Mapes was indorser. The defendant filed an affidavit of defense averring that he indorsed the note as security for P. W. Garfield; that Garfield borrowed the money from the bank on the note, and that at that time, and before, he was indebted to the bank for money in a sum exceeding one-tenth part of the capital stock of the bank actually paid in. The plaintiff moved for judgment in default of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

The twenty-ninth section of the act of Congress, approved the 3d of June, 1864, known as the National Bank act, provides "That the total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed * * * shall at no time exceed one-tenth of the capital stock of such association actually paid in."

The court referred to a number of cases and particularly to the opinion of the Supreme Court in Fowler vs. the First National bank of Pittsburgh, where it was held that a mortgage to a national bank for future loans and discounts is invalid and cannot be enforced by the bank; remarking that the prohibition against the alleged loan was as clear as that against such mortgage, and that the principle which prevents the enforcement of the one will also prevent the enforcement of the other. Judgment was refused.

A brief notice reaches us of a still more important decision by the United States Supreme Court—full particulars of which we hope soon to give—in which it was held, where a national bank brought suit to recover on a promissory note discounted for the defendants, *usurious interest* having been charged; that the taking of usurious interest by the bank being forbidden by the National Currency act of June, 1864, the contract was avoided and therefore judgment could not be recovered.

It could this prove to be the law as laid down by the highest judicial tribunal, it will work a revolution in the manner of doing business by the national banks of this city; otherwise the bulk of their paper will be collectable only at the option of the makers.

—The Treasurer of the State of Tennessee has written the following letter, dated February 27, to a gentleman of this city:

The State commenced this month paying the interest due in July, having a considerable amount of bonds on hand, on which we are getting no interest. We are prepared to pay interest on every bond that has been registered, and on the new or funded bonds, at a rebate of one-half of one per cent. per month, being same rate the State pays. With the funds already in hand the treasury will, by the last day of May—or June, at furthest—have every dollar in hand necessary to meet the interest, and all of the revenue collections proper. Tennessee finances never seemed so bright as at present. The people are pleased that we are about to put straight once more. In my position, I see citizens from every county, and no sentiment exists counting towards repudiation could muster enough men in Tennessee to form a regiment. All agree that, having started fresh on our new financial basis, there must be no turning back. I predict that the next Legislature will be even sounder on State credit than the last one.

It is expected that next week will determine the status of what is known here as the "new issue" Bank of Tennessee money. The case, which is set for next Monday before our Supreme Court, seeks to make the Bank of Tennessee recover these notes, issued by her in 1861, in payment of debts due the bank. No question is before the court that affects the revenues of the State. In fact, there is now even such solvent debts due the bank (and cash assets) to absorb every dollar of the new issue, so that it could not come in for taxes. The proof shows that this "new issue" was not issued for war purposes, but in the usual way—in discounts, etc.—and there is no doubt but that the bank should take it for its debts. Thousands of dollars (the amount outstanding is less than $900,000) are held by parties owing the bank, and will be paid in at once if the question is decided in their favor.

The assessment of taxable property in the State for 1874 shows an increase of about $20,000,000, while the Executive officers think the assessment for 1874 will show an increase over 1873 of $50,000,000.

The State will continue to pay interest before maturity with the discount, at rate of six per cent. per annum off, so that if you or your friends have any July coupons let them send them on at once.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

| March 10, 1874. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 coupons | 119½ | ..... | 119½ | ..... | 119½ | ..... |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 115½ | ..... | 115½ | ..... | 115½ | ..... |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 118½ | ..... | 118½ | ..... | 119 | ..... |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 118½ | ..... | 118½ | ..... | 118½ | ..... |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 116 | ..... | 116 | ..... | 116 | ..... |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 118½ | ..... | 118½ | ..... | 118½ | ..... |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 118¾ | ..... | 118¾ | ..... | 118¾ | ..... |
| 10-40's, coupons | 115½ | ..... | 115½ | ..... | 115½ | ..... |
| 10-40's, coupons | 113½ | ..... | 113½ | ..... | 113½ | ..... |
| Currency 6's | 122 | ..... | 122 | ..... | 122 | ..... |
| New 5 per cents | 114¾ | ..... | 114¾ | ..... | 114¾ | ..... |
| C., C. & I. C. | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Canton | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Western Union Tel'g'h | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| Pacific Mail | 43 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Adams Express | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 95 | ..... | 95 | ..... | 95 | ..... |
| American Express | 61½ | ..... | 61½ | ..... | 61½ | ..... |
| U. S. Express | 74 | ..... | 74 | ..... | 74 | ..... |
| Pacific Mail | 42¾ | ..... | 42¾ | ..... | 42¾ | ..... |
| New York Central | 104¾ | ..... | 104¾ | ..... | 104¾ | ..... |
| Erie | 43½ | ..... | 43½ | ..... | 43½ | ..... |
| Do. preferred | 68 | ..... | 68 | ..... | 68 | ..... |
| Harlem | 130 | ..... | 130 | ..... | 130 | ..... |
| Do. preferred | 132 | ..... | 132 | ..... | 132 | ..... |
| Michigan Central | 94 | ..... | 94 | ..... | 94 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh | 87½ | ..... | 87½ | ..... | 87½ | ..... |
| Northwestern | 52¾ | ..... | 52¾ | ..... | 52¾ | ..... |
| Do. preferred | 79½ | ..... | 79½ | ..... | 79½ | ..... |
| Rock Island | 106¾ | ..... | 106¾ | ..... | 106¾ | ..... |
| New Jersey Central | 104½ | ..... | 104½ | ..... | 104½ | ..... |
| St. Paul | 43¾ | ..... | 43¾ | ..... | 43¾ | ..... |
| Do. preferred | 84 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 84 | ..... |
| Illinois Central | 104 | ..... | 104 | ..... | 104 | ..... |
| Union Pacific | 33½ | ..... | 33½ | ..... | 33½ | ..... |
| Central Pacific bonds | 85½ | ..... | 85½ | ..... | 85½ | ..... |
| Union Pacific bonds | 85½ | ..... | 85½ | ..... | 85½ | ..... |
| Hartford & Erie | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Hartford & Erie, new | 19 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 19 | ..... |
| Bankers' Bills | 4 84½ | ..... | 4 84½ | ..... | 4 84½ | ..... |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, March 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 spring $1 25. No. 2 do. 91¾ regular, $1 22 spot, $1 20¾ strictly fresh; No 3 $1 17@1 17¾; rejected $1 11. Corn dull with advanced lots; No 2 mixed 62¾ cash, 63¾c seller April, 65¾c seller May; rejected 60c. Oats nearly steady with moderate demand; No 2, 60¾c fresh cash, 61¾c seller May. Rye nearer and firm; No 1, 95¾c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 93¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $15 25@15 40 cash, $15 65 @ 15 75 seller May, $14 90 seller April. Lard steady with no derate demand at 9c cash, 9.10c seller April. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Light steady at $6 15@6 25; heavy unsalable.

GEO. H. ROSE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

**Greensboro.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 10, 1874.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

**Brownsville.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 10, 1874.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 39 degrees at 6 P. M.

**Steubenville.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 10, 1874.

River thirteen feet ten inches and falling. Clear and cold. Steamers Geo. Lysle, Bengal Tiger and J. H. Bigley passed. B. D. Wood, Kate Dickson, Exchange and Mattie Ragon passed up.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Hector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mattie Ragon.....Williamson.....Wheeling.
Exchange.....Shuman.....Cincinnati.

**Departed.**

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Hector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Zanesville.
Mollie Ebert.....Batchelor.....St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA nine feet and falling.

**Boats Announced to Leave.**

Wheeling.....Mattie Ragon..Williamson, 2 P. M.
Nashville.....Messenger.....M. A. COX, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet six inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE towboat Comet will be wrecked at St. Louis.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Exchange for a manifest.

CAPTAIN DARRAGH, of the Paragon, says he does not want any Kountz line in his'n.

THE fine steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville, with a good trip, as usual.

THE steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain Batchelor, left for St. Louis, with an excellent trip—over 700 tons.

THE barge sunk by the Charley McDonald, at Wavrecourg, recently, will be raised in a day or two.

THE number of steamers enrolled at Evansville is fifty-six. Five years ago only twenty were enrolled.

THE mammoth towboat Iron Mountain, Captain W. C. Gray, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

THE towboat Fearless passed Evansville on Tuesday, en route for this city. She has over fifteen hundred tons freight.

MR. JOHN ROWLAND, a well-known tower river clerk, is now one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago.

CAPT. WM. BRADTWAYTE has bought the wreck of the steamer Sioux City, which was sunk a year ago below Fort Sully.

IT is now ascertained that the drowning of Capt. John K. Scott from the steamer Cuiford, up Red river, was not premeditated, but accidental.

THE punctual steamer "Granite State," Captain Kerr, will arrive from Portsmouth to-morrow, and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday.

THE first class packet Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday. Shippers can make a note of this.

THE towboat Alice Brown passed Cairo yesterday en route for this city to receive a new shaft. She will be towed from Louisville to this city.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati "Esquirer" says: Out of twelve boats announced to leave New Orleans last Thursday only six got off, owing to dull business.

THE Coal Hill left St. Louis Friday for the Ohio with one barge pig iron and two of ore. Capt. Mahan commands; Geo. Clark No. 2 and Chas. Boyer pilots.

THE powerful towboat Rover and barges, Captain Thomas Greenlee, will take her departure for St. Louis on Tuesday, positively. The Rover belongs to Gray's celebrated Iron Line.

THE fine steamer Mollie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure for Wheeling with way points, at 2 P. M. Our clever friend H. C. Caldwell will do the honors in the office.

NEW ORLEANS and Red river boatmen have hoisted the arrangement entered into a short time ago, and rates have gone glimmering. Cotton is now only six dollars per dozen from shreveport.

THE Manchester "Gazette" puts the question: "Why do Christian steamboatmen rent a room to keep a floating grog shop, when they condemn any man on land for doing the same thing."

THE following boats have taken their departure since our last issue: Stella and J. H. Bigley, for Louisville, with four hundred and twenty-five boats containing 226,000 bushels coal.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH NIXON purchased the towboat Hercules at Marshall's sale yesterday, for $1,500. She will be put in complete order, and will be commanded by Captain Nixon, an experienced and careful officer.

JOSEPH FOWLER, mate of the Pat Rogers, never in his life used a profane oath, or indulged in an intoxicating drink, or "stalked" a lady on shore. He is one of the best mates on the river, and the above proves that he is a model gentleman.

THE splendid steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, takes her departure this day positively for Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. This boat has also the best of accommodations and officers that stand at the head of the profession. Captain Cox is a favorite with passengers and shippers; his first clerk, Mr. John C. Fisher, has no superior.

THE Memphis "Dispatch" says: The big Exporter came up before noon to-day, less than four days and a half out from New Orleans, and only laid at the landing long enough to take a coal flat in tow. She has 375 tons, including 230 bales cotton, 100 bbls sugar, 50 bbls. tar, 200 bbls oil, 100 bales cotton, and a lot of old iron, all of which goes to Cincinnati, except twenty-five or fifty tons for the lower Ohio and about the same amount for Louisville.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis "Democrat" says: The Fonticelle, Commodore Kountz, former, is advertised to leave this port next Sunday morning for Benton and way landings. She will doubtless be the first boat of the season from St. Louis for the head of navigation on the Missouri. The May Lowrie, owned also by the Commodore, is announced to leave on the 12th instant for Yankton and way landings.

THE Shreveport "Times" of the 4th says: We have the best of navigation from this point out to the Mississippi river, and the largest and best class boats of time if they feel like it, or they can let it alone, just as they please. The large fellows are now coming through in three days and less from New Orleans. We have nothing of special interest from above the rafts. There is plenty of water for all points usually accessible in high water. The fact of it is there is more water than business. While the former is lying around loose the latter is as scarce as hen teeth.

A NEW railroad company has been formed in the Rocky Mountain region, called the Muscina, Muscleshell and Bismarck Railroad Company. The road is to start at the town of Muscina, follow up the Deer Lodge to the Little Blackfoot, thence up that stream and cross the range to the head of Ten Mile, and thence down that stream to Helena. From the latter point cross New York gulch and get upon the high plain, and then make a straight shoot for the mouth of the Muscleshell. Distance from Muscina to Muscleshell by rail 310 miles. From that point Bismarck is easy of access by steamers nearly all the way, and the distance is less than 500 miles on the Missouri.

THE "Graystone" is striving to keep steamboatmen up to Red river card rates. Steamboatmen, according to the exigencies of the case, will always regulate rates for themselves, and it is useless for newspapers to make any effort to bolster up rates by a show on paper. It looks bad, no doubt, to see steamboatmen cutting under each other for freight, but it is in the natural order of things, and will always be. The merchant cuts under the rival, just in order to undersell sometimes disposes of goods for actually less money than they cost. Steamboats are sometimes bound to have freight, and the rival can not get it at one price will take it at another. Some people don't like coon, but when there is no other meat at home coon meat is good.

A ROUSTABOUT at one of the New Orleans wharfboats, who was formerly in the employ of a sugar house South, indites the following to his crystalized and sugar-coated essence of night:

"Sugar, sugar, sweetest sugar,
Sugar must it be?
Of all the sugar that ever was
None so sweet as she.

"The man that loves her dearly
Is four feet six inches tall;
Of all the girls he ever met,
This sugar "beats" them all,

"Yet young and tender as she is,
She is but sixteen years old,
And just about as tall as he
Could eat that sugar cold!"

## OLD TIME BOATING.

**Steamboat on the Susquehanna River in 1826.**

Below we copy several locals in the regard to the arrival of the first steamboats that were seen on the Susquehanna, at Sunbury, taken from the "Gazetteer," published at Sunbury, March 23, 1826; also, the account of the explosion of the steamer Susquehanna:

THE STEAMBOAT
*Susquehanna & Baltimore.*

This stout vessel arrived at Sunbury, the 20th instant, with one of the principle proprietors on board, Mr. *Patterson*, a very respectable gentleman from Baltimore. She was the first built, and this was the first demonstration in our quarter of *steam power* upon our great River. But although it is the first sample of enterprize and liberality, it is a most successful and decisive experiment. We have not from now to say much upon this important subject; and a few facts perfectly unquestionable, will be most satisfactory. She has stemmed the strongest currents between Columbia and this place, by the steam power alone and in one of the rapids towed up a keel boat, about 80 feet in length, without materially affecting her motion. Last evening she went to Northumberland a distance upwards of 2 miles, in 24 minutes, against the current; and returned with it opposite, to take place on 25. This morning she left Northumberland for Danville, against the current, and up Crook's Ripples, arrived there, a distance of more than 11 miles, in 2 hours and 20 minutes; from whence she returned, this evening, in 1 hour and 15 minutes. In these excursions she used, from one-half to three-fifths of her full steam power; and with that, her velocity may be fairly stated at 5 miles an hour against the current and 9 miles an hour with the stream.

STEAM BOAT. *March 28.*

The 'Codorus' arrived in this place on Monday last, with a party from Selinsgrove and returned there the same evening. She was here on Tuesday again, and carried a number of our citizens to Northumberland. We understand she intends proceeding towards the head waters of the North Branch. The Codorus, in point of beauty and neatness, far surpasses any boat that has made its debut of time if they feel like it, or they can let it alone, just as they please. The large fellows are now coming through in three days and less from New Orleans. We have nothing of special interest from above the rafts. There is plenty of water for all points usually accessible in high water. The fact of it is there is more water than business. While the former is lying around loose the latter is as scarce as hen teeth.

ARRIVALS.

The steam-boat BONNIE arrived at this place on Friday evening last, and left here on Sunday morning for Williamsport.

The steam-boat SUSQUEHANNA arrived on Monday evening last, and left here on Tuesday, bound to the same place.—*April 4.*

☞ We are informed by a gentleman this morning, that the BOILER of the steamboat SUSQUEHANNA burst at the *Nescopeck* Falls. A number of passengers are on board, all of whom, with the exception of the Captain, were injured and some severely.—*May 4.*

SUSQUEHANNA STEAM BOAT.

Correct account of the unfortunate and truly to be regretted accident which took place at Nescopeck falls, as we mentioned in our last:—We are also informed by a correct source that Mr. Camp, and Mr. Rose of the State of New-York, are dead, and that their bodies have been conveyed to their native home for burial. Report adds that the Engineer is also dead.

"The steam boat Susquehanna and Baltimore bursted one of her boilers in Nescopeck Falls, near Berwick, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday the 3d of May—the following is a list of the persons injured: J. B. Edwards, of Bainstrim, Luzerne county.
Wm. Camp, Oswego, N. Y., dangerously.
Christian Brobst, Cattawissa, dangerously.
Col. Joseph Paxton, Cattawissa, slightly.
Cyrus Barton, Bloomsburg, slightly.
Wm. G. Hurley, Bloomsburg, slightly.
A. L. Forster, Bloomsburg, slightly.
Wm. Coil, Danville, slightly.
Thos. Woodside, Danville, slightly.
David Rose, New York State, slightly.
Fireman, slightly.
Engineer, dangerously.
One passenger, belonging to the State of New York, is missing—it is supposed he was lost overboard—his name and place of residence is not known.—*May 11.*

### IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

**Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.**

Reymer Bros, 1 bx coffee; Myers & Ammon, 84 bdls shovels; Frazer, M & Co, 11 bdls paper; F. Townsend & Co, 24 kgs rivets, 8 csks do, 1 vice; B Pfaunz, 2 bxs brass; H Gerwer & Son, 10 bdls twine; Davis, C & Co, 18 sks kegs; Jas Woodwell, 2 bxs sundries; Eisler & G, 1 skif; Pretzfield Bros, 1 case cigars, 64 dozens, 1 wagon; W Sumser & Co, 1 s machine; Fahnestock, W & Co, 5 sks kegs, 100 pigs lead; Wahnoit & Co, 7 bbls apples, 1 ax butter, 20 bbls apples, 2 kgs onions; McCullough, S & Co, 29 sks rags; Kiel & Richart, bear middlings; T Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; W Jenkins & Bro, 1,200 sks flour, 10 bbls Graham do, 10 bbls oatmeal, 50 bbls flour; West, Lang & Co, 200 bbls flour, 40 bgs feed; J Heppley, 4 pkgs dry goods; Ellwood & McC, 400 sks flour; Spencer, McKay & Co, 50 sks flour; Schoenberger & Co, 100 bbls flour; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls do; M Munhall & Co, 10 bbls gin, 5 do brandy, 5 do rum, 5 dd do brandy, 10 bbls whisky; Wm Bell & Co, 100 bbls & S, 50 bgs timothy seed; Schneebach & H, 1 car middlings; Fahnestock, W & Co, 1 car middlings; J B Foster, 1 box books; F H Bugbman, 15 boxes tobacco; A G Murphy, 25 harvesters; Herohy & Co, 25 bbls flour; Lindsey, McC & Co, 11 bdls paper; P Townsend & Co, 24 kgs rivets, 8 csks do, 1 vice; B Pfaunz, 2 bxs brass; H Gerwer & Son, 10 bdls twine; Davis, C & Co, 18 sks kegs; Jas Woodwell, 2 bxs sundries; Eisler & G, 1 skif; Pretzfield Bros, 1 case cigars, 64 dozens, 1 wagon; W Sumser & Co, 1 s machine; Fahnestock, W & Co, 5 sks

The Pittsburgh Commercial. Wednesday, March 11, 1874.

## CITY MATTERS.

**Letters Held for Postage.**

PITTSBURGH, March 10.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Brassell, John, Cleveland, O. | 3 |
| Dotey, C. B., Steubenville, O. | 6 |
| Griffith, Dr. Philadelphia, Pa. | 2 |
| Musa, John, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Neff, L., Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Obley, Fred., West Newton, Pa. | 1 |
| Reardon, Rev. John, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 2 |

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

**Masonic Election.**

At a meeting of Pittsburgh Commandery, Knights Templar, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. M. Watt, E. C.; Jos. E. Lytle, Gen.; Chas. W. Batchelor, C. G.; Wm. Scott, Treas.; Jno. A. Wilson, Rec.

**A Juvenile Till-Tapper.**

Johnson Kennedy, a boy about fifteen years of age, who was rescued by some friends from Officer Wilson on Tuesday night, was last night conveyed to the Allegheny lock-up by Officers Weir, Scott and Atkinson. Young Kennedy was persuaded by the parties who rescued him, to prefer a charge of assault and battery against officer Wilson and Mr. Hubley whose money drawer he robbed, and last night was appointed by Alderman Graham as the time for the hearing. The officers were present at the Alderman's office, and as the hearing was deferred till Kennedy could have an opportunity to answer a charge of larceny, they conveyed the juvenile thief to the lock-up.

**The United States Bank.**

One of the means of judging of the safety and stability of a banking institution is to inquire into the character of the gentlemen who manage it. Measured by this rule, the United States Bank commends itself to every citizen. The directors are Joseph Walton, D. B. Bricknell, A. M. Coyle, S. A. Cosgrave, J. B. Smith, L. Neeb, W. H. Hagan, A. C. Patterson, J. D. Anjer, Jacob Phillips, H. K. Sample, Robt. Patterson and Joseph A. Stone. Mr. Bricknell is President and John E. Ridall Cashier. This is a bank of discount, deposit and savings, and six per cent. interest is allowed on time deposits. Special attention is given to collections and correspondence. A very liberal policy is pursued towards customers, and we take pleasure in commending this bank to the public. The banking house is No. 123 Fourth avenue.

**Street Railway Property Seized for Taxes.**

In the District Court yesterday, before Judge White, Major A. M. Brown, counsel for the plaintiffs, presented a bill in equity between the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company and the city of Allegheny and John Irwin, tax collector. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants have levied certain taxes upon said railway company, and that Irwin has seized certain goods, which he proposes to sell on the tax warrant of said city. The plaintiff alleged that the said tax is not due or owing to said city, and claims that they will be able to show this to be true when the opportunity is allowed them so to do. They therefore ask that a preliminary injunction may issue to prevent said collector from selling the property of the railway company on said tax warrant. The Court fixed this morning, at half past nine o'clock, as the time for the hearing of the argument of said motion.

**Meeting of Coal Exchange.**

A regular weekly meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning.

On motion, Mr. Henry Hays was called to the chair and Mr. Addison Lysle acted as Secretary pro. tem.

The Committees which were appointed to confer with the operators in reference to a reduction of expenses, reported their report, and the following gentlemen composed the committees for the different pools: First Pool—Messrs. Hubberman and Keeling; Second Pool—Jos. Walton, Jas. Schoonmaker and Geo. Robert. Third Pool—Mr. Warn, Strait and John Gilmore. Fourth Pool—Mr. Rutherford, Frazier, Corson and Church.

Mr. O'Neil moved that Mr. James Schoonmaker, Addison Iysle, and Mr. Wood be appointed a committee to memorialize for the appropriation of $40,000, asked by the Ohio River Committee, and that it be used as an experiment on dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river. Agreed to.

Mr. Risher thought it would be very beneficial to the members of the Coal Exchange to have concert of action in reference to fixing the price of coal in the lower markets.

A report was then asked for from the different pools, when Mr. Schoonmaker stated that the committee appointed to wait on the operators in pool No. 2, of which he was a member, was not ready.

Adjourned.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

"Divorce" was again splendidly played by the Fifth Avenue Theater Combination last night. The audience completely filled the Opera House, and evinced intense interest till the close of the performance, which was something after eleven o'clock. The curtain falls on the most affecting incident of the play, and the wrapt spectator finds herself—and *himself*—spell bound by its fascinating reality. It is a study to watch the subdued air with which the audience is drawn from everything above a whisper and occasionally glancing back at the blank drop, which has so abruptly shut from view the drama of half a dozen lives. There is singular power in a well-known story, freshly and intelligibly told. Almost anyone may discover himself among the simulated characters in "Divorce," blush to hear the expression of his secret thoughts and resolves by his identity with such foolishness as soon as possible.

"Divorce" will be repeated this evening. It affords a vast amount of pleasure and points the most useful of morals.

**Academy of Music.**

There was the usual jam at the Academy last evening, to hear Carncross & Dixey's celebrated minstrel troupe. The performance was uniformly excellent, and was received with due marks of appreciation. The singing of Mr. Carncross came in for the enthusiastic encores always given, while the funny acts of Dixey, Quinn, Fraser, Talbot, Cheevers, Kennedy and the other comedians drew forth almost continuous laughter.

Get seats in advance at Hale's music store, Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, or at the Academy.

**Trimble's Varieties Theater.**

The attendance at this house is very large, people being drawn thither by the fame of Charley Howard and the other players. The performance is of the very best kind. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the regular evening performance.

The benefit of stage manager Williams will not take place until Thursday evening, 19th inst., instead of to-morrow night, as announced. It should be a bumper, let it occur when it may.

**Library Hall.**

The first of the costume concerts to be given at Library Hall under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard takes place tonight. The sale of seats began yesterday morning at Kleber's music store, and was very largely attended.

The Philadelphia *City Item* of November 15th last said: Mrs. Richings-Bernard is singing better this season than ever, and she throws so much character in the quaint songs of the Old Folks, that we don't wonder she created so favorable an impression. We agree with a contemporary that the present series of entertainments at Concert Hall have been very much more attractive than any other of the same kind hitherto given in this city, and this attractiveness has been in a great measure due to Mrs. Bernard's efficiency both as a manager and an artist. The "Old Folks" have sung their antique ballads and songs to crowded houses, and have given much delight not only to musical connoisseurs, but to hundreds who are not in the habit of patronizing the ordinary run of performances. These concerts have been at once exceedingly agreeable and entirely free from any objectionable features, and they have deserved all the success they have achieved.

## ESSAY CONTEST.

**Pittsburgh Female College.**

Among the many interesting events which transpire at that model institution, the Pittsburgh Female College, during the year, none is more interesting than the annual essay contest among the members of the Senior Class for the President's prize. We are informed that it will take place on Friday evening of the present week, in the chapel of the college, on Eighth street. The class of the present year is one of very fine abilities, so that a most pleasant evening may be spent in listening to the essays of the young ladies. The occasion will be further enlivened by excellent vocal and instrumental music, furnished by students of the college.

The doors will be opened at seven o'clock, and the exercises commenced at a quarter to eight. Tickets are now on sale at the book and music stores. There will be a large attendance, without doubt.

## STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

**Amount Issued Under the Penn Avenue Act—Names of Streets and Separate Amounts.**

From the annual report of City Controller Snodgrass we obtain the following statement of the amount of bonds issued to Commissioners under the act of Assembly for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets of the city:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penn avenue, East end | $ 37,000 |
| Penn avenue, West end | 71,000 |
| Frankstown avenue | 60,000 |
| Cedar street | 6,000 |
| Taylor street | 12,500 |
| Wimbledide street | 9,000 |
| Ella street | 11,000 |
| Main street, Lawrenceville | 12,000 |
| Main street, Birmingham | 10,000 |
| Main street, No. 2 | 20,400 |
| Collins avenue | 20,000 |
| Neville street | 20,000 |
| Fifth avenue | 364,000 |
| Shady lane and Walnut street | 95,000 |
| Second avenue | 100,000 |
| Bedford avenue | 100,000 |
| Wylie avenue | 41,200 |
| Hiland avenue | 51,800 |
| Jane street, South Side | 100,000 |
| Butler street | 60,000 |
| Pearl street | 60,000 |
| Forbes street, No. 1 | 15,600 |
| Forbes street | 220,000 |
| Ellsworth avenue | 100,000 |
| Liberty avenue | 45,700 |
| Stanton avenue | 100,000 |
| Thirty-third street | 50,000 |
| Carson, Main and Chestnut streets, South Side | 16,500 |
| Penn avenue, to fair ground | 41,000 |
| Soho, Wadsworth, Emmett and Boston streets | 100,000 |
| Total | $2,134,600 |

## A. O. U. W.

**Meeting of the Supreme Lodge.**

**Interesting Annual Reports.**

**Statistical Information--Receipts, Expenditures, &c.**

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W. assembled in the Hall of Bethel Lodge No. 40, corner of Fifth avenue and Marion street yesterday, at the hour of 10½ A. M., with Supreme Master Workman, W. W. Walker, presiding. The following additional Supreme Officers were present: R. D. Handy, of Kentucky, Supreme General Foreman; L. Kuester, of Ohio, Supreme Overseer; J. B. Steves, of Kentucky, Supreme Recorder; M. W. Sackett, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Receiver; W. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Guide; J. M. McNaire of Pennsylvania, Supreme Watchman. The Committee on Credentials reported the certificates of the following Supreme Representatives of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and New York, as being correct and entitled to seats in the Supreme Lodge: Richard Dobney, C. L. Sgtler, Nelson Randall, of New York; J. N. McCagg, H. N. Berry, of Noble, Chas. Ralfs, J. M. Stinson, of Iowa; S. F. Griffey, G. F. Cookerly, Wm. Martindale, Benj. Davis and A. R. Link, of Indiana; Joseph Whitsenger, Wm. N. McElhaney, S. B. Lewenstine, Louis Koester, W. E. Cook, of Ohio; Joseph Moorehead, H. G. Pratt, W. W. Walker, M. W. Sackett, Wm. S. Black, J. M. McNair and W. W. Comstock, of Pennsylvania; R. D. Handy, J. B. Steves, Geo. Pitts, Isaac King and J. W. H. Searls, of Kentucky. They were then admitted. The minutes of the first annual session held in Cincinnati one year ago, were read and approved.

The Supreme Lodge then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

**Afternoon Session.**

The Supreme Lodge opened in due form at 2 o'clock, Supreme Master Workman W. W. Walker presiding.

The hours of session were fixed at from 8½ A. M. to 12½ P. M., and from 2½ to 6 P. M. Fifteen minutes was fixed as the limit of debate by a member unless by general consent of the Supreme Lodge.

MASTER WORKMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Supreme Master Workman presented his report. During the year there was organized and instituted: Grand Lodges, twenty-five in Indiana, Iowa and New York; twenty-seven subordinate lodges in Pennsylvania, ten in Ohio, four in Kentucky, nine in Indiana, five in Iowa, seven in New York, twelve in West Virginia. Important matters concerning the orders throughout the several jurisdictions were reported upon, and statements made of the rapidly growing interest in the order manifested throughout the United States.

This report was referred to Representatives Pratt of Pennsylvania, McCagg of Iowa, and Davis of Indiana, as the Committee on Supreme Master Workman's report. Representatives Griffey of Indiana, Perry of Iowa, Lowenstein of Ohio, Squires of New York, Pitts of Kentucky, McNair and Moorehead of Pennsylvania were appointed a Committee on the Revision of Rituals.

A committee of one from each State, consisting of Representatives Sackett, Handy, Randall, Koester, Rolfs and Link was appointed to revise the Constitution and laws of the order.

The committee appointed at last session to prepare a funeral service made their report, which was referred to the Committee on Ritual.

The Supreme Recorder presented his report. In it he states that from January 1st, 1873, to January 1st, 1874, there were twenty-eight deaths—seventeen in Pennsylvania, five in Ohio, three in Kentucky, two in Maryland and one in New York.

The family of the first of whom received $1,455, the rest received each the full sum of $2,000, as prescribed by the law of the order; making a grand total of $50,455 paid during the year. To realize this amount twenty assessments were made, the remaining eight being paid from the surplus accruing from the other twenty. A statement was made of the receipts and expenditures. Amount due the Supreme Lodge, and amount of stock on hand, as follows: Receipts, $3,779 55; expenditures, $3,-147 44; amount due Supreme Lodge from Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges, $2,-174 27; amount of stock on hand amounting to $14,793 82; leaving a balance of actual cash on hand of $457 11. This report was referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

The Supreme Lodge then adjourned to 8½ A. M. on Wednesday.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

Reese Owens & Co. et al., of this city, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Owens & Shannon, of Greenoak, this county, debtors. The usual order made.

On application of creditors, order made for the examination of A. J. Erickson, of this city, bankrupt, and his wife, before Register Harper.

In the case of the National Iron Company, of Montour county, bankrupt, argument on motion for an injunction against the assignee by Mr. Grier for, and Mr. Dill against the same, and further hearing adjourned to the 10th proximo.

**District Court—Judges Ewing and White.**

The case of Ryan and wife vs. Barbara Bigley and others, being an action in ejectment, is still on trial before Judge Ewing. The history of the case is as follows: In 1842, Philip Bigley and his eldest son Philip Bigley, Jr., purchased about sixty-five acres of land in Franklin township, the full payment to be made in three years after the purchase. Each party was to pay one-half the amount. The father, with his family of large size, removed to the farm and remained in possession until his little the son moved to Six-mile ferry, on the Monongahela river, and went to work as a coal digger. He subsequently married, but very shortly before the six years had expired, he was killed in a coal pit by the falling in of a wall. He had paid up his share of the money with the exception of a small amount, and this, his representatives claim, was paid by the father in the shape of rent, the father having retained and occupied the farm without making any allowance for the young man's interest therein. The son having died previous to the payment of the full amount of the land, the property was deeded to the father. The father has since died, and the daughter of the deceased son has brought action of ejectment against the children of Philip Bigley, Sr., who are Barbara Bigley, and others, to recover the land. The plaintiffs claim the amount of defendants seem to be ten in all, all children of Philip Bigley, Sr., and it is stated that their proposition was to divide the land equally among both defendants and plaintiff, which would give Mrs. Ryan one eleventh, whereas she claims she is entitled to one-half.

The case of Reed & Gilchrist vs. David Clark, an action to recover the balance on a lot of coal delivered, is still on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Alcorn vs. Allegheny City.
Gilchrist vs. Trunicly.
Reed & Gilchrist vs. Bigley.
Same vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
Anglebinger vs. Bechler.
Pfeiffer vs. Rocher et al.
Kelly vs. Bothwell.
Dunker vs. Sinclair.
Sorber vs. Darline.

**Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.**

In the cases of J. W. Zahniser vs. P. M. Cushing, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $270 38 in one case, and $270 38 in the second case, and $270 38 in the third case.

The cases of James O'Hanlon vs. The City, Allegheny, St. Pauls, Hibernia and National Insurance Companies, are still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

A. L. Clark vs. C. W. Duncan, action to recover for work and labor done. The case is on trial before Judge Stowe.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

193. Zernecki vs. Lehman.
194. Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr.
196. Menold vs. Miche.
200. Simpson vs. Scott & Gisal.
202. Millgom et al. vs. County of Allegheny.
205. Cribbs vs. Pillow's Executor.
207. White vs. Heilbroner.
209. Heil et al. vs. Ruetzel et al.
211. Dennistson vs. Palmer.
213. Crawford vs. Thornton.
215. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
216. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald.
223. Cunninghan vs. Cunningham's Administrators.
225. Fisher Bros. vs. Kountz.

**Quarter Session—Judge Collier.**

Hans Hartmeyer, tried for larceny by bailee, was convicted and recommended to mercy.

Annie Buckner was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

George W. Williamson, tried for the larceny of a lot of coal from the coal house of the Indiana township school building, was acquitted.

Patrick McCarthy was convicted of the larceny of a lot of beef from James Barr.

Charles Merz entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, in the case of John Black, William Black and Samuel Black, indicted for assault and battery, a *nole prosequi* was allowed on payment of the costs by the defendant.

Jno. W. Kelly was placed on trial on an indictment for entering a building with intent to commit a felony. The prosecutor was officer John Steinbaugh, a member of the police force, who, according to his testimony, surprised Kelly in the establishment of C. G. Hussey & Co., on Fifth avenue. He had forced an entrance into the warehouse through the front door, and was inside. Near the office, when the officer happened by. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted.

Robert Letters was placed on trial on an indictment for assault and battery on oath of David Lawler. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the prosecutor pay the costs.

John McCabe was then placed on trial on an indictment for larceny, on oath of Charles Aull. Mr. Aull is a butcher in the East End, and the defendant was in his employ. It was charged that he had stolen three sheep pelts belonging to Mr. Aull. The jury is out.

Samuel Miller was placed on trial for stealing five dollars from the dollar store on Fifth avenue. The case is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah Reed, | Andrew Beck. |
| Thos. Walter, | George McCandless, |
| Carrigan & Welsh, | Albert Gordon, |
| Michael Curley, | John Britt, |
| John Ryan, | Christian Story, |
| Kari Krane, | George Donglan, |
| Conrad Orth, | Edward Whallen, |
| Griffith Taylor, | George Hoffman. |
| Charles Heinzman, | |

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

**Stockholders' Annual Meeting.**

**An Investigation of Affairs Asked by the Directors, and Ordered.**

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was held at Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, yesterday, Mayor Stokley presiding. The hall was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The attendance of stockholders was the largest ever gathered at a similar meeting.

Appended to the annual report of the officers, which was read, were the following

RESOLUTIONS OF INVESTIGATION:

WHEREAS, A desire has been expressed by many shareholders that a committee should be appointed by this meeting to examine all the property of the company, and prepare a full exhibit of the values; and

WHEREAS, The management of the company desire, in order to meet the views of shareholders that a committee of stockholders be appointed to investigate the condition of the company in every respect; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the report of the Board of Directors as just read, be printed in pamphlet form for the information of the stockholders; that a committee of seven shareholders of this company, entirely disconnected from its management and operation, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting and by him be requested to serve as a committee to examine into and report the condition of the company; to make an appraisement of the value of the roads, shops, machinery, real estate, depots, bonds, stocks, and all other assetts of the company; also to examine into the liabilities and obligations of the company, including all its guaranteed for other lines, with the source of revenue to meet the same; also its contracts and relations with other companies and parties of every kind, and to report the results of this examination to the shareholders in such form as said committee may deem most advisable for the interest and information of the shareholders, either by printed report for distribution or at their option by calling a meeting of the shareholders to present their report, giving thirty days' notice of such meeting by advertising in the usual form.

*Resolved*, That the President, Directors and officers of the company be requested to furnish such committee with all needful information and facilities to enable them to accomplish the object of their appointment.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of seven shareholders of this company to recommend, after conferring with the President, a ticket for directors to be voted by the shareholders at the next annual election as directed by the existing resolution, adopted by the shareholders February 1, 1858.

*Resolved*, That in the event of any of the shareholders declining, or being unable to serve on any of the foregoing committees, the honor, the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, as chairman of this meeting, be authorized and requested to fill such vacancies by the appointment of other shareholders of this company, who may be in like manner entirely disconnected from its management and operations.

The resolutions, upon being read, were applauded, and much surprise was expressed by many who had intended attacking the present management.

Two stockholders opposed the resolutions as unnecessary, while a third presented resolutions of a similar character to those suggested by the officers. After considerable discussion these last were withdrawn and the above were adopted.

An attack was made upon Col. Thomas A. Scott, to which that gentleman replied.

## THE CLULEY PAVING CASE.

**Decision of the Supreme Court in Favor of the City.**

The Supreme Court decisions, mentioned by us a few days ago as having been rendered in a number of Western cases, have been received by the Prothonotary of the Western District, General Sweitzer. The most important to the public is that of the City of Pittsburgh vs. John F. Cluley, delivered by Judge Williams.

This was a scire facias on a municipal claim to recover the amount assessed on the defendant's property for the opening of Deviller's street. The assessment was made by viewers appointed by the Commissioners of the city of Pittsburgh, under the act of 6th of January, 1864, which provides that before any street is opened for public use the Court shall appoint three discreet and disinterested freeholders of the city, as viewers, to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make the assessments. The report of the viewers was approved by the Councils and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The jury found that one of the jurors was not a freeholder, and the Court below held that it was a good defence to the action, and entered judgment for the defendant. If the appointment of the viewers was not a nullity, they were justified in acting under it, and the mistake in their appointment was ended by the approval and confirmation of their report. In appointing the viewers the Councils were acting within the scope of their authority, and if so, their appointment was not a nullity, though it may have been erroneously made. There is a plain distinction between an act done without authority and an act erroneously done under authority. In the one case it is void for want of authority; in the other it is voidable for its improper exercise, but not always so. Even if the viewers were sued for trespass in entering upon the road taken for the street, can there be a doubt that their appointment would be a sufficient warrant to run them over for the purpose of appraising the damages and making the assessment? If it would, they were not trespassers in acting under it, nor were their acts void for want of authority. Then the assessment was not void, it can no more be collaterally questioned or impeached, on the ground that one of the viewers was not a freeholder, that a juror was, or that a verdict because one of the jurors, by whom it was found, was not qualified to serve. The confirmation of the report has all the legal effects and incidents of a judgment of the decree of the court of competent jurisdiction. One of which is that it must be treated as valid and binding until reversed or set aside, and cannot be assailed except for fraud or collusion. It is not pretended that any injustice was done by the assessment. The defendant had notice of the proceedings and did not appeal to the Councils or apply to the Court to set aside the report. He have the assessment set aside or abated on the ground that it was inequitable and unjust. It is not alleged that his property is benefitted to the extent of the amount assessed upon it, or that the assessment is in any respect unequal or excessive. His only complaint is that one of the viewers by whom it was made was not a freeholder. If objection would have availed if it had been made in time. But it comes to late and cannot be set up here. The confirmation of the report must be regarded as conclusive of the assessment, and the District Court should therefore have entered judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict. Judgment reversed, and judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict for the amount found by the jury, with interest from the date of finding.

## THE ENGINE HOUSE TROUBLE.

**Wunderlich Held to Bail to Answer the Charge of Aggravated Assault and Battery.**

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before Acting Mayor McMasters in the case of John F. Wunderlich, charged on oath of William Sweeny, with aggravated assault and battery on Edward Sweeny, a brother of the prosecutor. The case arose out of the trouble at the Relief Engine House on the night of Wednesday last. John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the defendant. Following is the testimony elicited:

William Sweeny, sworn—Am a brother of Edward Sweeny; I received information that Donahue and Wunderlich were fussing in the engine house, and that Wunderlich was at the poker, and it hit my brother, Edward Sweeny; I also understood that they let him lay until Mr. Bushs came down stairs; know nothing of the occurrence myself.

Manus Donahue was next sworn, and recited the occurrence as heretofore reported; I was behind the stove, and Sweeny in front of it; suppose Mr. Sweeny coughed, and Wunderlich said, "I don't allow anyone to cough at me;" there was a show of trouble, and officer Moorhead, who was there, stopped it. After the second altercation Wunderlich took up a poker and struck at me, but I got in to him and only the handle touched my neck; the second blow struck Sweeny after I ran behind the hose carriage.

Officer Moorhead testified as before the Coroner's jury. He did not see the difficulty, having gone out after the first altercation. Both men were very much under the influence of liquor.

No further witnesses were called, and the accused was held to $2,000 bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge.

## THE ALLEGHENY SUPPOSED IN PANTICIDE.

**Result of Dr. Thorne's Autopsy.**

Yesterday morning the dead body of a newborn male child was found in a vault attached to the house No. 83 River avenue, Allecheny, occupied by a family named Scott. The remains were taken to the Mayor's office, and Dr. Thorne, the Tombs physician, summoned. Mr. Scott informed the Mayor that the supposed one of his domestics, whose name is Amada Fleming, to be the mother of the child. The physician visited the young woman, who was lying ill in her room, when she acknowledged that the child was hers, but said that it had been still-born, and that she had taken that course merely to hide her shame.

Coroner McCallin visited the Mayor's office at noon yesterday and empanelled a jury, but adjourned the inquest until ten o'clock this morning, as physicians might be required. The inquest will commence at that hour, and the result of the examination will be known.

**Loan Association Officers Elected.**

The third annual meeting of the United States Building and Loan Association was held last evening in their hall, (Curry Institute), corner of Sixth street and Duquesne way, for the purpose of electing officers. The election resulted as follows:

President—Joseph M. Gazzam.
Vice Presidents—Col. David Campbell and Harry Darlington.
Secretary—J. Harvey White.
Treasurer—Jackson Duncan.
Directors—Henry Meyer, W. G. McCandless, R. Curry, R. W. McConnell, S. A. Will, Wm. M. Clark, A. H. Childs, George B. Hill, J. M. Conroy.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—The Finances, School Attendance, &c.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

Members present: Messrs. Aughinbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Craig, Case, Devore, Estep, Fleming, French, Harper, Kimmel, Kehew, Lazear, Lewis, McEwen, Pitcairn, Praetsch, Rankin, Schultz, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Vaughan, Wilkinson, Wilson and President Nobbs.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the appointment of committees for the current year was reported and approved.

Mr. Rankin presented a communication from the Peebles district, Twenty-third ward, expressing dissatisfaction with the work and action of the music teacher appointed for that district, Mr. Horner. They complain that Mr. Horner does not give them the proper attention, frequently not visiting their school at times that he should do so.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Music.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been issued to the amount of $24,038 48.

The report of Superintendent Luckey was read and accepted. During the month of February there were teachers employed—Males 55; females 324; total 379.

Enrollment of pupils: Males 7,981; females 7,735; total 15,726.

Average attendance: Males 6,660; females 6,380; total 13,030.

This shows an increase of 1,082 on the enrollment of the same month of the previous year. Enrollment in the old city 11,072; South Side 4,654. The only evening schools open during the past month were one session in the St. Clair sub-district and the Mechanical school in the Ralston district.

The report of Prof. Jillson, Principal of the High School was read and accepted. For the month of February the attendance was as follows:

Enrolled—Males, 194; females, 163; total, 356.

Average attendance—Males, 174; females, 146; total 320.

The Printing Committee reported the expenditures for the printing of the Superintendents annual report as $1,251 and for printing list of members $5 50. Approved.

Mr. Rankin from the Finance Committee made a report as follows:

Balance on hand February 10, 1874 ..... $57,416 61
Received from City Treasurer 1872 ..... 744 11
From new resident pupils ..... 90 00
Warrants paid, February ..... $58,260 72
..... 24,909 62
Balance on hand March 10, 1874 ..... $33,291 10

APRIL VACATION.

Mr. Fleming, from the Committee on Vacations, reported, recommending that the city schools be allowed a vacation from the last Friday of March (27th inst.) to Monday, April 6th.

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid upon endorsement of the proper committees.

Mr. Sims made application for an additional primary teacher for the Grant district. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, the question of the need of such teacher not to be decided until after the April vacation.

Petitions for exonerations from erroneous assessments of taxes were presented and referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Lewis offered the following:

*Resolved*, That each of the several committees of this Board be and they are hereby instructed to make out and report to the Finance Committee an estimate of the amount of money necessary to defray the expenses for the coming year, of the department over which said committee is appointed. Adopted.

A communication from Prof. Ford, Secretary of the Congress of Principals, who, in conjunction with the City Superintendent, had been commissioned to report on the subject of evening schools. Accompanying the communication was a proposed plan of conducting these schools.

Referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

Mr. Craig presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to draw warrants in favor of such teachers who have dismissed their schools on days not authorized by this Board. (Election days excepted in such buildings where elections are held.)

Referred, after some discussion, to the Committee on Vacation.

Mr. Harper called attention to the annual report of the City Superintendent, just published at an expense of over $1,200, and asked what was meant by the following, from the report of I. B. Brown, principal of the Fifth district schools: "Owing to the rapid increase of the population in the eastern part of the school district, the citizens of that part of the ward, at the beginning of the school year, petitioned the local Board to furnish them a side-issue school."

Mr. Harper wanted to know what a "side-issue" school could be. Some members were able to enlighten the gentleman, and Mr. Harper thought it was nonsensical, and should not go abroad in a school report. Some members thought that as the report of Dr. Brown was made to Superintendent Luckey, the latter should have prevented the printing of it unless properly written.

Adjourned.

## SCHOOL PROGRESS.

**What Has Been Accomplished Under Liberal Management—The Hiland Schools.**

Prof. Luckey's last annual report of the condition of the city schools contains short sketches of the various schools, written by the respective principals, in answer to a circular letter calling for information as to their history and management in certain specified details. These sketches are very interesting, as they exhibit in a concise manner the work of our schools during the past few years, not only in the more liberal policy of providing better accommodations, but in the increased attainments. The following is the case in the new districts. The Hiland schools furnish a fair sample. No one residing in the East Liberty valley need be reminded of the wretched condition of public schools as conducted there a few years ago. Prof. Geo. P. Fulton, the Principal, in his report, says:

"The school was organized in September, 1869, with Prof. R. H. Fulton as Principal, at the close of the first year ending June 1, 1870, it is stated that, 'Prior to its organization, the school was conducted in incommodious buildings, situated in different parts of the city, and in which no regular grade of classification could be maintained, nor the requisite supervision exercised to secure the uniformity of regulation so essential to order and discipline.'"

The above gives a faint idea—a mere glimpse of the general demoralization which existed prior to the new era. Fulton does not enter into their previous history, doubtless for the reason that it would not be a pleasant subject for review. The school house first built was the most illiberal policy had been pursued; the schools were taught in miserable buildings; there were no accommodations worthy the name; hundreds of children were driven from the public schools into select schools and academies, and our noble free system of education had been brought into contempt. Those days now say this, that no one might have said it had he felt inclined. He does say, however, what follows:

"It appears from the statistics of the same report for the school year ending June 1st, 1870, that the number of pupils entered on the rolls during the year was 335; the average monthly enrollment, 270, and the average daily attendance, 225; while the number of teachers, including the Principal, was 7. It will be seen in my report for the year ending June 1st, 1873, that the number of pupils admitted during the term was 684; the average daily attendance, 368, and the number of teachers, including Principal, 10.

"I am now to report for the year ending August 31st, 1873, the total enrollment as 806; average monthly enrollment, 488; average daily attendance, 433; number of teachers, including Principal, 13.

Now mark the change in three short years! The enrollment increased from 335 to 806! This can be accounted for in but one way—the facilities having been furnished, all the children have been gathered in, and the private schools have been abandoned. Such is the history, not only of Hiland, but of other schools in this city; and we hope, for the credit of some still benighted regions, where the niggardly, starvation plan has been in vogue, that the new era of progress may soon dawn upon them.

Mr. Fulton speaks of other matters connected with the management of his model schools, but we have room for only a few extracts, showing the liberal policy. "What plan have you adopted for dismissing your pupils form their rooms at recess," etc., he says:

"At the moment for leaving the room, a promoter with the bell, calls from No. 1. The door is at once opened by direction of the wide-awake teacher, and the pupils, in single file, and in silence, leave their room for hall or the play ground, which the order may indicate. Room No. 2 then follows in like order; then No. 3, and so on, until all are dismissed. If a regular system of signals could be enforced, and a sufficient *esprit de corps* be inspired among all the teachers to answer instantaneously their bell, the movements of a thousand children could be regulated and controlled silently as the battalions of the regular army."

The question, "What penalties do you attach for the violation of the rules laid down for the government of pupils, and who inflicts these penalties?" is answered thus: "The penalties attached to the violation of rules are almost as various as the irregularities that may be supposed to exist in all large communities of children. Good conduct and recitations are invited and rewarded by a system-atic and permanent record of merits in class books. For misconduct, privileges of the play-ground are withheld, reprimand, public and private, is administered, and, when the nature of the case requires it, the rod is applied for the 'unspoiling of the child.'"

"In no case is suspension recommended. In the four years existence of this school, our Directors have not been called upon to expel a pupil from its walls. The priciple seems to be obtaining recognition that the tax-payer cannot be debarred from the benefits of public instruction, and that those who assume to control our schools should be capable of governing and retaining therein all who are considered good enough by the parent or police magistrate to remain in the home or at large in the community."

We do not wish our readers to infer that this is the only progressive school in the city. It is but one of many—a type of a class which, we are gratified to say, is steadily increasing in number, and doing a great work in the education of the youth of our city.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL HALL, yesterday morning sold the towboat Hercules to Captain Joseph Nixon for $8,600. The boat was built in 1864 and its original cost was $40,000.

## A WONDERFUL STORY.

**How a Johnny Bull Collected his Wages from the Council of Beaver Falls,**

The Stalybridge (England) *Reporter* under date of Saturday, February 7th, 1874, contains the following:

The accompanying letter, from a correspondent lately residing in this district, has recently come to hand, and we have great pleasure in giving it publicity, as desired. The communication best explains itself:

LEETONIA, O., December 24, 1873.

SIR: The following epistle may be interesting to the readers of your paper, and I trust you will find room for it. It may very appropriately be entitled "The ups and downs of an Ashtonian in America; or, Johnny Bull among the Yankees." I give it you just as I got it from the hero himself—give it you verbatim. It runs as follows: My name is Joseph Burkby. I come from Waterloo, on the highway between Ashton and Oldham, and have been in America nearly two years. I never came across such a set of rogues in my life as I have come across here. Bosses—those are what are called "gaffers" in the old country—think nothing of going unexpectedly up to a man who has been working a month or two for him, and telling him straight out that he doesn't want him any longer. What is worse, too, they will not scruple to tell you in a "nazzy" sort of way that there is no money for you. I have travelled a good deal in this country, and a while ago I was in a place called Beaver Falls, where I had been engaged in digging drains for the city. My employers were to pay me every month. The first month came and went, however, and they told me to getting a slight of money, and the second and third month did the same. But on the expiration of the third month, I was determined to have my money. So I went to the boss who was over me, and demanded my wages. He said he would see the councilmen on the following Monday evening, and told me to go again on that night. When I got there I got into the room in which the council was being held, the councilmen told me they could not pay me. As soon as I heard that, I jumped into the middle of the floor, and standing in a defiant attitude, said, "Look here! You must think I am a greenhorn; but I did not come four thousand five hundred miles to be robbed out of my wages by the councilmen of Beaver Falls—do you hear that? I come from Waterloo, near Ashton-under Lyne, a place where folks aint so green by a long way as your seems to think they are; and if you don't pay me my money, why, I'll make you, that's all, and quickly too." When I said this, one of the councilmen rose as large as life, and said that if I made any row about the matter they would keep me out of my money for nine months. Then I said—savage-like, I dare say—"I had got terribly riled.—"Look here, you will keep me out of my money, will you? You had better not if you wish to save yourself from further trouble, for I have been accustomed to your bankypanky tricks on me, I'm a-thinking. I will set the lawyers on you to-morrow morning if you do not pay me this very night; for you need not think that I am come here to work for such chaps as you for three months, and then walk off and say nothing about my wages. No, sir; I am a Johnny Bull, and if I came from where the honniest men in the world come from, and I know how many beans make five. I want my money before I leave this room, or say money I will have. You can't humbug me out of it, so tip it over to me at once, or some of you chaps will know what it is to fool with a Johnny Bull, I can't tell you." This had the desired effect. The councilmen got up, and in a quiet sort of manner—so quiet that it was unexpected by me—said "I see, Mr. Burkby, that we had better pay you your money. Here is an order for your wages. Call on Mr. H., and he will cash it for you." When I got hold of the order, I said, "Thank you gentlemen. It needs a Waterloo Johnny Bull to talk to such chaps as you, don't it? Good bye; and always remember yours truly, JOSEPH BURKBY, of Waterloo, on the highway between Waterloo and Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England."

Now, how's the account as I got it. How do you like it? Yours respectfully,

DAVID PHIL